BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1850.

HE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repredelivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NO. 1003.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XX. NO. 13. Refuge of Oppression.

From the Christian Observatory. MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-ETY.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of this queer set the their documents generally, full of railing, ing and blasphemy. Such concentrated bitterican on where else be found. It would seem to an no where case to folder. It would seem to he fallen star, called Wormwood, and sufficient bitter more than the third part of the waters. ation of the spirit of malignant phiare its genitest passions toward an institute add in the writer's narrow circle. They easy faculty of saying those things when high other men can only get off when Every man who is not branded with their is, in their estimation, a hypocrite when oes any thing not so good. This Redoes any uning not so good. This Re-the speeches appended, are like a kitchen-ou fre, thany and fumy, as Carlyle has ir holy madness expends itself mostly on ican Union and the American Church. If musquitoes buzzing around the Bunker Hill ent, and trying to pick in pieces the cornerment, and dying to pick in pieces the corner-with their permicious little stings. As for the can Church, it is perfectly safe from injury, he gates of hell shall send out a locust-more formidable than these insect littlenesswhile, the good cause of liberty slowly ely wins its way, in spite of the fanatics of stake all on the perpetuation of slavery and its

From the New York Herald. PATRICK HENRY ON THE PRESENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1850. Imminent Danger of the Union—The Crisis in Washington—The Present Aspect of the Great Question—Where's Clay, Calhoun, and Webster?

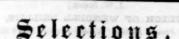
e are on the very eve of bloodshed in the cap-There is no telling when its crimson streaks y deluge the halls of Congress. Without a mo n's warning, civil strife and massacre may comre is a fearful and an alarming state of things, and when or where it will end, God alone It is impossible for those at a distance to alize that their delegates in Congress are prepar-for such scenes as have never been witnessed in heretofore peaceable civil contests. The Southmed, and are preparing for the contest and per-l strife that will ensue before a week has past. are in the crisis so long and so justly droaded. Monday next will be the day when the rupture commence. The scene on last Monday week, and night, will be repeated, but in a more frightand tragic form. You will remember that reso on day comes on Monday of every second week.

The state of bad feeling which has existed from are is danger of an immediate rupture, and once amenced by bloodshed here, where will it end? is revolution that we are starting upon-revolution |ed!! us and dangerous form. It is a the dearing tyranny of the majority—the worst form yranny which can exist. Collision between the abers from the Northern and Southern sections evitable. It is hoping against hope, to hope that ot take place at once-immediately. The numbers are playing on a volcano, which open and pour out fire and flame before they am of it. Personal conflicts will take place; so, as sure as is the fact that hard ry dust do so, as sure as is the fact that hard reds lead to blows; and the Southern men do not m with deadly weapons without feeling that they in danger, and determined to use them. A chal-age has already passed. Davis, of Mississippi, has allenged Bissell, of Illinois; a rencontre will take acc. Should Davis be killed, there are dozens of subsers, in the present state of failing the state. bere, in the present state of feeling, who would hemtate to take the life of his antagonist. Pistols bowie-knives will not be carried to the Hall of House of Representatives much longer without ag used; and if deadly struggles once commence ates of Virginia and Maryland will not stand by when their members are fighting to sustain a rights, their property, and their institutions. ern citizens are ready to pour in, where then is our proud Union? Citizens mur-ing each other—section against section—State State-and citizen against citizen. One ig. 'Peace, peace; union, union; it conditional submission is all that has yet been fered to the South, and they, here, now or to-mor-ow, are prepared to accept the former, and to keep

are as deeply imbued with the spirit of resistance, the kinfe or to death, as any Southern Democrat. hom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad; a spirit of madness, or they would halt, and not resonal resistance, which must involve the constitucaces of both sections. Cest la commencement de la
fa, as Napoleon said. Next week, in all human probibility, will 'commence the beginning of the end'
of this Union. Revolutions never go backwards.
A resolution has commenced in the United States.
In 1776, it was among a large portion of the citizens
of the colonies against the tyramy and policy of a
young government—a king of England. It has now
commenced by a large action of the Union against aced by a large section of the Union against ant and worse tyranny and oppres despotic, unjust, uncontrolled policy of King jority—the Northern tyrant, who would fasten ever his shackles upon the noble and gallant sons the South, because he thinks the South cannot be a specific and the south cannot be a specific as the south cannot be a specific as the south cannot be a specific as the south set a specific as the south cannot be a specific as the south cannot be south be south as the south cannot be south as the south as the south cannot be south as th for a successful resistance. So thought George II. and his ministers; and after seven years of blody war, they were taught a lesson which tyrants and tyranny can leave in his tyrans. ranny can learn in but one way.

PATRICK HENRY. [!*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. The talk of Foote may seem bombastic, but it is Mr. Doty's resolution comes up again in the are declared their determination, in case it is press-te break up the House FORCHEAY; every man of ten being ARMED for the occasion.—Phil. Inquirer. FEB. 27. Many members FER. 27. Many members are certainly going to the capitol ARMED to-day.—[Cor. Boston Post.



Our readers will recollect that we lately published a correspondence of William Harned, of New York, with Bruin & Hill, dealers in men, women and babies, in relation to a beautiful white girl, named Emily Russell, for whom the said soul-traders demanded EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. Efforts have been made to nurchese her LARS. Efforts have been made to purchase her, but without success. Reader, remember that this young woman was imprisoned in Alexandria,—for nearly fifty years a portion of the District of Columbia,—where slavery and the slave trade existed by the remember of the people of the Free States.

The remember of the people of the Free States.

The remember of the people of the Free States.

The remember of the people of the Free States. the permission of the people of the Free States.

The following account of the matter is from the Washington correspondent of the True Democrat:

think of Emily, and the thousands who, like her, in this republican government, are bought and sold for purposes so abhorrent, so hell-deserving.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1850.

On Wednesday last, a friend of mine received a the purchase of a slave girl, who has recently fallen into the hands of the soul-traders in Alexandria. My friend being pressed with business, was anxious that I should take the matter in hand, and I accord-

The letter strongly urged the purchase of the girl, at a reasonable sum, which sum kind friends in New York, who highly esteemed the mother of the

I then asked if Mr. Hill was in.

Said I, Do you see her often?

O yes, master, I sees her very often, and carries

O yes, sa, she 's right smart, and she's right good-

No. sa, she's almost as white as any white girl.

Does she want to go South? No, sa, she cries a heap about it, and wants to live

Do you belong to Mr. Bruin? Yes, sa, I belongs to him, and has got to go South

mid de res. I expect. Do you want to go?

No, sa! none of us wants to go.

At this answer, the words came to my lips—'Then why, in the name of all that is sacred to liberty and dear to man's freedom, don't you and your companions in bondage tear down the infernal pen, set it on fire, and run away by the light of it?' But to give utterance to such words would be treason in this utterance to such words would be treason in this answer, though glorious advice all over the world anader, though glorious advice all over the world good—is 'rushing in where angels fear to tread.'

Yours,

enther to let her remain, and lose his one.

This is the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which, or create agitation about it, is, according to with the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which, or create agitation about it, is, according to without the mild slavery of the District to talk of which, or create agitation about it, is, according to without the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which, or create agitation about it, is, according to without the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which, or create agitation about it, is, according to without the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which, or create agitation about it, is, according to without the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which or create agitation about it, is, according to without the mild slavery of the District, to talk of which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitation about it, is, according to which or create agitati

utterance to such words would be treason in this quarter, though glorious advice all over the world to the white man held in durance vile.

We found Bruin, and I was received by him with a suavity of manner which would eclipse even Lord Chesterfield himself. His appearance wofully belies his profession. He is a middle-aged man, all smiles and politeness, and very intelligent. But we all know that Satan can 'transform himself into an angel of light' and a 'man may smile and smile, and

gel of light,' and a 'man may smile, and smile, and be a villain still.' I made known the object of my visit, and informed

his sympathy.
'There is her mother. She loves her daughter.

whom no words of sympathy, no considerations of humanity, could have effect, and I left him, fully conat the monster would one day meet with some

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

unfortunate slave, agreed to raise.

Before starting for Alexandria, yesterday morning, I was informed by Joshua Leavitt, who had just arrived from New York, that the friends there had abandoned the idea of giving \$1800, and if the slave-traders would not take less, the mother and her friends must endure the calamity as we would slave-traders would not take less, the mother and her friends must endure the calamity as we would any calamity by pirates. They were willing to give one thousand or twelve hundred, to satisfy the cupidatity of these inhuman flesh-dealers, and prevent a separation of the girl from those whom she loved above all others on the earth; but they were not disposed to yield further to the demands of these monsters.

With these instructions, I proceeded upon my mission. Arrived at Alexandria, I went in search of the pen, and found it in the rear of the city, in a place the pen, and found it in the rear of the city, in a place the pen, and found it in the rear of the city, in a place the pen, and deserted, which seemed marked by the frowns of Omnipotence—a fit theatre for piratical operations, and a suitable dwelling-place for penitentiary and gallows describe the penitential place for penitentiary and gallows describe the penitential penite erations, and a suitable dwelling-place for penitentiary and gallows-deserving ruffians.

The main building is of brick; joined to this are small wooden buildings and the large pen, which contained some hundred colored people—or, in Southern parlance, 'a drove,' ready for the Southern market. The keeper of the establishment—a whiskey-bloated biped—admitted me, and upon making known my business, I was informed that Bruin had gone to Alexandria.

I then asked if Mr. Hill was in. I then asked if Mr. Hill was in.
'No!' said the fellow, 'he has gone South, with a a large family for her brother and sister in the church, who had realized good profits by their sale, and there-No! said the fellow, he has gone South, with a a drove.'

Upon my informing him that I came to purchase Emily, he told me that Mr. Bruin was waiting to hear from her mother, who he expected would give \$1800 for her.

I have strict orders,' said he, 'not to admit any one.'

He then directed a smart looking colored youth to go with me to the city, and find Bruin.

As I left the door, I cast my eye through the grating, and beheld an indiscriminate mass of men, women, and children, whose countenances betokened the deep emotions of the heart, all destined for the cotton and rice fields of the South. Families broken up—the strongest ties of humanity sundered—weeping and lamentation—broken-hearted and desolate—with no eye to pity and no hand to save. God of the oppressed! how long will thine arm be stayed?

On my ways to the city, I inquired of my young saveraged of the resituation, but they visited her On my way to the city, I inquired of my young sa-were apprised of her situation, but they visited her not nor did they minister in the least degree to her wants. Verily, 'inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.' Recovered, and faithfully engaged in its performance, she was seized by the constable and taken to Virginia, and placed under an overseer as a 'field hand' in the service of a relation of her master. Hope then died within her, but that Eye which never sleeps had seen her deep afflictions, and her prayers for liberty were heard. The cruelty of her oppressor became a swift witness against him. The head of his Bureau was a Northern man, not unfriendly to the slave, and a foe to tyranny and injustice. The remorseless, sin-hard-ened wretch was waited upon by a friend of mine, and told distinctly that he could make his choice, when the could wrote his choice is the to recall the old worms and give his choice.

From Douglass's North Star.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! One good, at least, will be accomplished by the present discussions in Congress and elsewhere, on the subject of slavery—they will disclose, to the entire nation and the world the real relation of this I made known the object of my visit, and informed in that our New York friends had abandoned the Toombs, of Georgia, has stated the case with exceed him that our New York friends had abandoned the idea of purchasing Emily at \$1800.

Said he—'I am glad of it, sir; I don't want to send her North—I prefer that she should go South. I have a large lot that I am going to take, of the most respectable class. She is one of the best of the lot. Besides, it will do us no good to let her go North.'

Toombs, of Georgia, has stated the case with exceeding clearness and force, in a speech delivered by him in Congress on the 27th of February. We give it below; let every man who would free his soul from the blood-guiltiness of slavery, read and ponder this statement. Let those who scoff at the men who adopt the motto of 'No Union with Slaveholders,' and who wat propose to be groune abolitionists, learn North.'

After attempting a negotiation in every way that I could master, to no effect, I endeavored to appeal to his sympathy.

'There is her mother. She loves her daughter. Can you not take less to present their separation?' 'There is not mother. She loves her daughter. Can you not take less, to prevent their separation?' No, sir!' said he; 'she can't go North for a cent short of what I have named; but if some gentleman (he laid much stress on the word gentleman) here wishes to purchase her for himself, he can have her for FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS!' which attaches to slaver. Mr. Toumbs said: guilt which attaches to slavery. Mr. Toombs said:

In other words, I was made to understand that the mother could have her daughter, whom God had given her, and who was endowed with no ordinary qualities of mind and person, for EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, and 'not a cent less'; but if some gentleman here' wished to purchase her for inhimself—for purposes too abhorrent to name—he could have her for FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Great Heaven! to what a depth of infamy will not men descend? Setting a price upon female beauty, virtue and innocence, and for what? And these abominations, too, within sight of the American specific with the delegates from the slavesholding States saw the danger of submitting their rights to proposed new abominations, too, within sight of the American. the danger of submitting their rights to property in slaves to the hostile legislation of the proposed new government. They then foresaw that they would be in a minority; a strong hostility to that interest was openly manifested in the convention; they were wise entire aggregate of others, it is the buying and selling of virtuous females for purposes of prostitution.

To raise the sum of \$1800 was impossible. I knew it, and told Bruin so; but it had no effect. He would have that, or he would sell her to "some of these guaranties were insisted upon, on the would have that, or he would sell her to "some of these guaranties were insisted upon, on more than one occasion during the deliberations of the same of the same of the same of the whole plan of Union. They were conceded because the Union could not have been formed without their concession.

The were conceded because the Union could not have been formed without their concession.

The same before me a being in human form, but an incarnate devil at heart; a wretch abandoned of Heaven, and devoted to the almighty dollar, upon

the general power of Congress over commerce for twenty years.

2d. Representation for slaves in this branch of Congress.

3d. The right to demand the delivery up of fugitives from labor escaping to the non-slaveholding confederates.

4th. The obligation of the general government to suppress insurrections.

These special securities, together with the reservation 'of the States respectively, or to the people,' of the 'powers not celegated to the United States' were supposed by those who granted them and those who accepted them to be amply sufficient to protect property in slaves from any hostile action of this Government. In this sense was the Constitution received and accepted by the people of the United States, with language as harsh as the charge is unjust, now accuse the North of the deliberate purpose of violating their rights. With ten Senators in the Congress of the United States, representing five States carved out of newly-acquired territory, they insist upon the privilege of extending the institution over other territory which is now free, and failing to do this, they threaten to secede from the Union. The opinion as to the constitutionally and propriety of arresting the further extension of slavery over any part of such territory. With aid received from the North to accomplish their object, the South, by Congressional Resolutions and by conquest, succeeded in gaining Texas, and a large extent of territory from distracted and bleeding Mexico.

With all these facts before the world, the slave-holding States, with language as harsh as the charge is unjust, now accuse the North of the deliberate purpose of violating their rights. With ten Senators in the Congress of the United States, representing the States carved out of newly-acquired territory, they insist upon the privilege of extending the institution over other territory which is now free, and failing to do this, they threaten to secede from the Union. The opinion as to the constitutionality and propriety of arresting the further extension of slavery

African slave trade, North Carolina had promoted the African slave trade, North Carolina had laws tramp-ling and restraining it, South Carolina and Georgia insisted upon further importations. These two States burgained with New England, and a part of the consideration was, that New England was to vote for the continuance of the African slave trade for twenty years, and Georgia and South Carolina were twenty years, and Georgia and South Carolina were to vote to place the general commerce of the country under the control of a majority of Congress, instead of two thirds, which had been passed by the Convention. The understanding was fairly carried out on both sides, and thus the African slave trade was made lawful commerce under the flag of the Union by the votes of New England against the votes of slaveholding Virginia and Maryland. The North has enjoyed in security her part of the bar. North has enjoyed in security her part of the bar-gain, and she was none the loser by our part of the contract, as she did the carrying and received the gain, and she was none the loser by our part of the contract, as she did the carrying and received the profits of the speculation in slaves. Yet in the face of these facts, and in defiance of these provisions of the Constitution, we are told on this floor, by New-England Representatives, that slave property is out of the protection of the Government. Thousands the Constitution, we are told on this floor, by New-England Representatives, that slave property is out of the protection of the Government. Thousands of these slaves that introduced as lawful commerce are still held by the people of the South; other thousands, which were sold for taxes and other debts due sands, which were sold for taxes and other debts due so much to form the Union' as she has done. Heaven grant that the future historian may not be compared to the contract of the resolutions of the resolutions of her Legislature here—with communicated, declares that 'no State has done so much to form the Union' as she has done. on you to give your blood to maintain these thousands and all the rest of the slaves of the South in bondage. It is 'so nominated in the bond.' Yet with these obligations resting upon you, we are told by you that slave property is out of the protection of the Government. Gentlemen, deceive not yourselves ou cannot deceive others. This is a pro-slavery Government; slavery is stamped upon its heart—the Constitution. You must tear that out of the body politic, before you can commence the work of its Thave heard in this Hall, within a few days past of Abolitionists, those of the Garrison school who sometimes chance to meet in Faneuil Hall. In my judgment, their line of policy is the fairest, most just,

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following Message was transmitted by Gov. Briggs to the House of Representatives, in connection with resolutions of the State of Virginia re-

fact that the execution and faithful observance of them depends upon the good faith of the Government; in themselves, honestly adhered to, they are full, ample, and sufficient.

The history of some of them is curious and instructing. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, Virginia and Maryland had prohibited the stitution, Virginia and Maryland had prohibited the would be no invasion of the rights of any individual or State, but that it is necessary to arrest an aggression would be no invasion of the rights of any individual or State, but that it is necessary to arrest an aggression upon the rights of the people of the free States which has been in progress for half a century. The position which Massachusetts has assumed upon this subject she believes to be impregnable, and that carrying it out would do no wrong to any other State. Let her, then, while she will obey the Constitution of the United States, and observe all its quaranties, in her stiffud of opposition to the further

guaranties, in her attitude of opposition to the further extension of slavery, be resolute and immovable. Massachusetts and Virginia were co-workers together in that Revolution which made the thirteen United Colonies free and independent States. They went hand in hand in framing and adopting the Constitution which cemented that glorious Union. The difference of opinion which now divides them upon

satistic government, are thus held; the money is, or may be in your treasury, liable to be paid out for your per diem pay. Your government has direct or imperfect liens upon other thousands, in the shape of influence, did more to dash that Union to atoms than collicing or other boards. We have the right to call any other State. Mournful indeed would be the icial or other bonds. We have the right to call any other State. Mournful indeed would be the a you to give your blood to maintain these thousands ad all the rest of the slaves of the South in bond would it be for the same historian to have to add, that the reason why this ancient Commonwealththe mother of Presidents—lent her aid to break up the Union with her sister States, among whom were the companions of her struggles and her tri-umphs in the cause of freedom, was because those companions would not consent to extend the area of slavery—an institution, the existence of which made her own Jessers asy that he 'trembled for his counts when he would be the counts when he would be the counts when he was because the counts when he was been because the counts when he was been because the counts when he was been been as the counts when he was been been as the counts when he was the was the counts when he was the counts when he was the counts wh

From the New York Christian Inquirer.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH. most honest and defensible of all the enemies of our institutions. And such will be the judgment of impartial history. 'They shun no question, they wear no mask.' They admit some, at least, of the constitutional obligations to protect slavery. They hold these obligations inconsistent with good conscience, and may therefore denounce the institution as 'a the commercial portion of the North. His speech the commercial portion of the North. His speech is the commercial portion of the North. His speech is the commercial portion of the North. His speech excepting the processing the commercial portion of the North. His speech is the commercial portion of the North. His speech excepting the processing the commercial portion of the North. His speech excepting the processing the commercial portion of the North. His speech excepting the commercial portion of the North. and may therefore denounce the institution as 'a covenant with hell,' and struggle earnestly for its been received with extraordinary, and somewhat virtue, and every other claim to our respect, it is at least consistent. They do not seek, as many members do here, to get the benefits and shun the burit is said, are satisfied with it. An ominous unanimity of public opinion declares the speech to be the word for the times, and the author the savior of his country. For ourselves, we have read Mr. Webster's speech

with profound sorrow. Its moral level seems low. Its highest principle appears to be allegiance to the letter of the Constitution, without much respecting Slavery:—

To the House of Representatives:

I have received from the Governor of the State of Virginia, and herewith transmit to you, the resolutions of the General Assembly of that Commonwealth on the 'Wilmot Proviso and other kindred subjects.'

The sentiments and tone of these resolutions, coming from the Legislature of an ancient and honored sister Commonwealth, are well calculated to fill the mind with sadness. The purpose avowed by the people of the free States, of arresting the further extension of slavery, has produced a high state of excitement among our fellow-citizens of the slave States. They charge the North with being unfriendly to their interests, and with making aggressions upon their rights. If the charge is well-founded, it is well calculated to produce excitement. Though other things enter into the contest, the main point in issue is, whether slavery, shall be extended into territories belonging to the United States which are now free. In this unfortunate sectional question, it would be well for each party to consider that the other has rights. The policy of excluding slavery from the territories of the Union originated in Virginia, and was supported by the unanimous vote of four other Southern States. Now the Le-

that the other has rights. The policy of excluding slavery from the territories of the Union originated in Virginia, and was supported by the manimous vote of four other Southern States. Now the Legislature of Virginia more than intimates that the Union cannot survive the re-assertion and continuance of this policy. of right and wrong now open before our people, but the gislature of Virginia more than intimates that the Union cannot survive the re-assertion and continuance of this policy.

The South claim the right of going into any of the public territories with their property, and say that the exclusion of slavery will exclude the people of the slaveholding States from those territories. Suppose this to be true—it is equally true, that with the opinions which the people of the free States entertain upon the moral and social character of this institution of slavery, and the incompatibility of free and slave labor existing together, they are as effectually excluded from the territories and States where this institution exists. It is a generally conceded historical fact, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, when there were six slave and seven free States, the further extension of slavery was not expected by the people in any section of the constitution of the United States provides that—'The migration or importation of such persons any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1868.' Whilst by this article Congress had no right to prohibit the introduction of slavers from abroad into any of the States shee existing, prior to the year 1868.' Whilst by this article Congress to the year 1868.' Whilst by this article Congress to the year 1868.' Whilst by this article Congress to the year 1868.' Whilst by this article Congress of the prohibit the introduction of slavers when the resultation.

By the Ordinance of 1757—two years before the adoption of the Constitution—the Congress of the went through the prohibit the introduction of the constitution.

By the Ordinance of 1757—two years before the adoption of the Constitution—the Congress of the went through the structure of the second of the constitution of the Constitution.

By the Ordinance of 1757—two years before the adoption of the Constitution, when the results of the prohibit the introducti

not unpleasing to the North in theory—but it will prove a very difficult thing to do it—not to call it a moral impossibility. The right of search, which the late Secretary of State so eloquently protested against, the Senator forgets he proposes to reenact under a far more offensive form! What probability there is that those who will not have their ships searched, will have their houses ransacked for fugritives in whose escape they rejoice, he can very well judge.

emps searched, will have their houses ransacked for fugitives in whose escape they rejoice, he can very well judge.

Every day is proving that the Union is in no danger. That threat has lost its power. Released from that fear, it now becomes the North to use its whole power, and to insist upon the utmost claims of liberty against slavery. The doctrine of equilibrium—plainly stated by Mr. Calhoun, obviously meant by Mr. Webster—is simply shocking, and utterly inadmissible. The great Northern Statesman, after defending the Constitution with his unrivalled powers, has at length, in our poor judgment, sacrificed himself to it. He does no justice to the feelings of Northern freemen. He seems not to know how deep a hold the Anti-Slavery sentiment has of the conscience of the great mass of the New England and the Western people. No genius, no eloquence, no public position, no past services can make his views palatable or tolerable to the calm reflection of the Free States. The near future will prove how little the adroitest statesmanship can do, in this age, when the adroitest statesmanship can do, in this age, when the principles at the bottom of it are corrupted by expedients that descrate the everlasting laws of

From the N. Y. Evening Post. LETTER PROM HON. WILLIAM JAY

Hon. William Nelson, Member of Congress. New York, 16th March, 1850.

My DEAR SIR, -Availing myself of your kind My Dear Sir,—Availing myself of your kind invitation to give you my sentiments at any time, on topics occupying the attention of Congress, I wrote to you, a few weeks ago, in relation to the compromise proposed by Mr. Clay. Since the date of that letter, you and I, and indeed the whole nation, have been astounded by the strange course pursued in the Senate by Mr. Webster. I inquire not into his motives; to his own master he standeth or falleth; but certainly it must be admitted, by friends and foes, that his recent somerset is one of the boldest and most extraordinary ever thrown by a political tumbler. I will not inflict upon you a minute examination of his lamentable speech, but I will take the liberty to call your attention to a few of its prominent points.

Gen. Cass frankly confessed that, with regard to the Wilmot Proviso, 'a change had come over him'; out Mr. Webster, while his personal identity is almost wholly destroyed, while scarcely a fragment of the former man remains, is under the hallucination that he is the same Daniel Webster as before, and while

denouncing and ridiculing the Proviso, professes to be as much devoted to its principle as ever!

He now pours contempt, not only upon legislative instructions, but also upon legislative expressions of heastlity to the extension of slavery. 'I should the sections of the section of slavery.'

suchusetts any instructions to present resolutions expressive of any opinions whatever on the subject of slavery, for two reasons; first, I do not consider that the Legislature of Massachusetts has any thing to do with it; and next, I do not consider that I, as her representative, have any thing to do with it. On the 1st of March, 1847, he read in the Senate certain strong anti-slavery resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, and announced that they had been passed unanimously. Did he then rebuke the Legislature of his State for meddling with what was none of their business? Hear him—'I THANK her (Massachusetts) for it, and an PROUD of her, for she has denounced the whole object for which our armies are now traversing the mountains of Mexico. If any thing is certain, it is that the sentiment of the whole North is utterly opposed to the acquisition of territory to be formed into new slaveholding States.'—Cong. Globe. p. 555.

In 1819, Mr. Webster, as one of the Committee,

Globe, p. 555. In 1819, Mr. Webster, as one of the Committee, In 1819, Mr. Webster, as one of the Committee, submitted to a Boston meeting two resolutions, viz.: 'That the Congress of the United States possess the constitutional power, upon the admission of any new State created beyond the limits of the original territory of the United States, to make the prohibition of the further extension of slavery or involuntary servitude in such new State a condition of its admission;' and that 'it is just and expedient that this power should be exercised by Congress upon the admission of ALL new States erected beyond the original limits of the United States.' Now Mr. Webster, as the representative of Massachusetts in Congress, does not consider that he has any thing to do with the subject of slavery!

the subject of slavery!
When it was ascertained, during the war, that When it was ascertained, during the war, that new territory would be acquired, and when it was openly avowed that it was to become slave territory, the House of Representatives passed Mr. Wilmot's Proviso, excluding slavery from the territory to be thus acquired. This, as we all know, led to a violent political agitation. What part did Mr. Webster take in this agitation? In 1847, he addressed a meeting of his own party and declared. There is take in this agitation? In 1847, he addressed a meeting of his own party, and declared, 'There is not a man in this hall, who holds to the princinot a man in this hall, who holds to the Princi-PLE OF THE WILMOT PROVISO MORE FIRMLY THAN I no.' The principle of the Proviso was the exclu-sion of slavery, by act of Congress, from the territo-ry to be acquired from Mexico; and that territory, we all know, was none other than Mew Mexico and The agitation waxed fiercer and fiercer. The

Whig party at the North pledged themselves to the Proviso; the Legislature of Massachusetts, as we have seen, unanimously declared for the exclusion of slavery from New Mexico and California, and Mr. Webster publicly thanked his State, and was proud Webster publicly thanked his State, and was proud of her for so doing. The Whig party in Massachusetts nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency, and he stood before the country as the Wilmot Provise candidate, General Taylor was ultimately separately by the Whig candidate, and was supported by viso condidate, General Taylor was ultimately se-lected as the Whig candidate, and was supported by the Northern Whigs on the pledges made by his friends, that he would not veto the Proviso. Gen. Cass, on the other hand, was the avowed anti-Proviso candidate, and as such, was opposed by the entire Whig party at the North. The great issue on which the election turned in the free States was the prohibition or permission, by Congress, of sla-ry in New Mexico and California. After the candiry in New Mexico and California. After the candidates were nominated, and while the whole country was convulsed with this issue, what was the course of Mr. Webster? Did he dissent from his Northern friends? Did he tell them the issue they had made was a nonsensical one? Hear him once more. On the 10th August, 1848, after New Mexico and California were acquired, he rose in the Senate, and thus delivered himself:—'My opposition to the increase of slavery in this country, or to the increase of slavery in this country, or to the increase of slaver representation, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compass. I shall oppose all such extension at all times, and under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitation of great interests, against all combinations, against all compromises.

To what, let me ask, did this solemn, emphatic, unqualified asseveration refer? Did he then know that there was not a foot of territory in the United States over which it was not morally and physically impossible to extend slavery? Was he promising, these impressive terms, to oppose what he was

slaveholders in denouncing and scorning the Provibe desire to keep up an angry agitation, throughout the nation, for electioneering purposes, and did be this intimate his belief in the danger of the extension. of slavery and slave representation, when he well knew that the fiat of the Almighty had rendered such extension impossible? Was he then acquainted knew that the fiat of the Almighty had rendered such extension impossible? Was he then acquainted with the 'law of physical geography,' which would render the Proviso 'a re-enactment of the will of God'? and did he purposely conceal the secret of this law in his own breast, when, by revealing it, he might have stilled the raging billows of popular passion which threatened to engulf the Union? To suppose all this, would be to impute to Mr. Webster a degree of trickery and turpitude rarely paralleled even among politicians. Hence we are alleled even among politicians. Hence we are bound to assume that the law of nature, on which he now relies, is a recent discovery, subsequent, at least, to the 10th of August, 1848.

It is, however, extraordinary, that a gentleman of

It is, however, extraordinary, that a his acquirements did not sooner become acquainted with this 'LAW OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—THE LAW POREVER, BEYOND ALL TERMS OF HUMAN ENACT-MENT, THAT SLAVERS EANNOT EXIST IN CALIFORNIA OR NEW MEXICO. It is to be regretted that Mr. Webster did not condescend to demonstrate the ex-istence of this law, and to explain the mode of its operation. He indeed tells us that our new territories are 'Asiatic in their formation and scenery;' but this fact does not prove his law, since slavery has existed for ages amid the scenery of Asia; it exists in the deserts of Africa, has existed in every country in Europe, and now exists in the frozen regions of Russia. This law, moreover, must have been enacted by the Creator since 1824, or its operation must have been previously suspended in deference to the Spanish government; for under that government, negro slavery did exist in New Mexico and California, and it ceased in 1824, not by the law of 'physical geography,' but by a Mexican edict. Thousands of slaves are employed in the mines of Brazil, and Mr. Webster does not explain how his law forbids their employment in the mines of California. Mr. Webster ridicules the application of the proviso to Canada, in case of annexation. I neither see nor feel the point of his wit —slavery is already prohibited by the local law of Canada, but were it not, most certainly it ought to be prohibited as a condition of annexation. New York adjoins Canada, and Mr. Webster probably regards the prohibition of slavery in our recent Constitution, as the height of absurdity. In 1790, there were 21,000 slaves in New York, and on the 4th of July, 1827, about 10,000 slaves were emancipated, not by Mr. Webster's law, but by an act of the Legislature; and the number would have been much greater, had not laws for their gradual emancipation been in opera-tion since 1796. For a long period, slavery flourished in New York undisturbed by the abolitionists. The absence of all anti-slavery agitation was as perfect as Mr. Webster's heart could desire. Stray negroes re caught with almost as much ease as stray pigs. Neither pulpit nor press ruffled the happy serenity of the slaveholders. But this blissful repose was sudthe slaveholders. But this blissful repose was sud-denly broken in 1741, by rumors of an intended insurrection. Courts and executioners were immediately put into requisition, and in pursuance of judicial sen-tences, thirteen slaves were burnt alive at the stake in the city of New York, eighten were hanged, and seventy-one were exported to foreign markets. Mr. Webster is unnecessarily distressed by the supposed unhappy influence of the anti-slavery agitation upon the condition of the slaves. They were never less dition of the slaves. They were never miserable than at the present moment. The more public observation is directed to the conduct of the nasters, the less reprehensible will that conduct be

The promulgation of the law of 'physical geography' seems to make no impression on the slave-holders, as they continue as ravenous as ever for the new territories. But with one accord they unite with the pro-slavery democrats at the North, and with our Northern politicians and merchants eager for South rortern pointcians and merchants eager for Southern votes and Southern trade, in lauding and glorifying him, not for his discovery of a new law of nature, but for his discovery of a NATIONAL PLEDGE to receive into the Union THREE SLAVE STATES to be formed out of the Texan territory—for his denum ciation of the Proviso, and for his promised aid in catching the fugitive Latimers who may be found on

the soil of Massachusetts.
Congress, by the Constitution, may admit new
States at discretion, and hence new States have been states at discretion, and hence new States have been admitted on various conditions. The joint resolutions admitting Texas imposed restrictions on this power. Congress may, with the consent of Texas, mitted, it must be as a free State. Congress may admit three States, with the consent of Texas, South of that line; but if admitted, no restriction with retained to the state of the gard to slavery can be imposed upon them. Mr. Webster now finds in these resolutions what had escaped the knowledge of both the North and the South, viz: a NATIONAL PLEDGE to admit TRREE SLAVE STATES. As no State can be admitted without the consent of Texas, and as that consent will be withheld for a State North of 36 deg, 30 min., it follows, according to Mr. Webster, that we have made a one-side bargain; of the four contemplated States, we must have three with slavery, but are to be cheated out of the one with freedom. This discovery, which has taken the whole nation by surprise, is like the discovery of the geographical law, of recent

On the 22d of March, 1848, Mr. Webster was ig-orant of this national pledge! In his speech in the norant of this national pledge! In his speech in the Senate, on that day, alluding to the joint resolutions,

If you refer to the resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas, you find a proviso that it shall be in the rower or Congress hereafter to make four new States out of Texan territory—present and prospective five new States; ten new Senators may come into the Union out of Texas.'—Houston's Re-

Mr. Webster pledges himself to vote for the bill now pending in the Senate, for the recovery of fugi-tive slaves, by which a citizen of Massachusetts may be converted into a beast of burden, and by which any man or woman may be made to pay \$1500, and be confined six months in prison for the crime of giving food and lodging, harboring and concealing a fellow-being, and perhaps a fellow-Christian, guithess of crime, and thus aiding him in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Possibly Mr. Webster may hereafter discover a law of human mature that will render his pledge a worthless as his ster may hereafter discover a law of human nature that will render his pledge as worthless as his geo-graphical law has rendered his Proviso pledge. Let us inquire into the practical working of this proposed law. As Mr. Webster is to vote for it, he, of course, can have no conscientious objection to aid in executing it. Let us then imagine a scene in perfect con

cy with the position he has assumed. his return from Washington, he is followed m Washington, he is followed by Messrs. Hill and Bruin, who retain him in a prosecu tion they have commenced against a Boston She had harbored their beautiful slave, for they had lately demanded eighteen hundred dollars, and who had effected her escape from bondage and outrage. The cause is ready for trial, not before a postmaster, or other solitary official, but, as in this case it must be, before a Boston June The postmaster, or other solitary official, but, as in this case it must be, before a Boston Jury. The Court is opened, and the jury empanneled, but the room is thronged to suffocation, and an anxious multitude without is striving for admittance. A cry is heard, To Fangul Hall. The Court yields to the wishes of the people. The lady, guarded by constables, and DANIEL WEBSTER, locked arm in arm with his Alternative clients, wand their way to the Hall. The exandria clients, wend their way to the Hall. judges and jury have taken their seats, the old Cradle of Liberty is filled to its utmost capacity with citizens of Boston, the silence of the grave pervades the vast assembly, but men's hearts are beating with unwonted violence, and scorn and indignation are distorting the lineaments of every counter

Daniel Webster rises as counsel for the
cution, and Hancock and Warren, and the Adu and other apostles and martyrs of New England canvass with unnatural sternaess. The feed advocate of the slave-traders turns to the jury with some little embarrassment of manner, some tremos of muscle. He commences his address with a learnsoil-stirring eulogium upon our gloratous Union-the last hope of freedom, the refuge for the oppressed of all the nations upon earth. Most earnestly does he protest that no man abominates slavery more than he does, and to prove his singerity he greater form his he does, and to prove his sincerity, he quotes from his old speeches, and repeats his old pledges. But he has a sacred duty to perform, and fearlessly will he dicharge it. The cause of human freedom, and of human rights, and the preservation of our glorious Union, upon which that freedom and those rights depend require imparatively require. depend, require, imperatively require, that this lady, virtuous and benevolent as she may be, shall be torn from her husband and children, and immured with felons in Leverett-street jail, for six months. He imimates, that this is only a portion of the punishment due to the crime of the prisoner. His injured cli-

ents are entitled to one thousand dollars from the husband of the lady, and the insulted majesty of the Union claims from the same source, saturfaction to the amount of five hundred dollars. After a highwrought peroration on the obligations of justice and good faith, he calls a witness to prove the guilt of the prisoner. At this point, he is interrupted by the the prisoner. At this point, he is interrupted by the opposite counsel, who informs the jury, he will not detain them by the examination of witnesses. The prisoner freely, cheerfully admits the act with which she is charged. It is true that she saw in the panting fugitive at her door, a representative of Him who said, 'lnasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto ME.' She did take her in, she did feed, and clothe, and lodge, and conceal her. If, in thus obeying the law of God, she has broken that of man, she is willing, if needs be, to suffer bonds in His cause, who gave his life imposes upon the States the obligation to surrender fugitives, and gives Congress no authority to visit private individuals with pains and penalties, for not assisting in their apprehension. In proof of the correctness of this construction of the Constitution, he reads the opinion of the learned counsel for the proposeution expressed in his tax present in the SAMUEI

prosecution, expressed in his late speech in the Senate. But he rests the defence of the prisoner on higher grounds than constitutional law. He appeals to the LAW OF LOVE written upon the human heart, and proclaimed by the voice of the Son of God, and if the constitution of the United States abrogates this law, then is it a comspiracy against the virtue of man and the government of Jehovah, and therefore null and void. The cause is submitted by the court, with a brief intimation to the jury, that in a criminal case they are the judges of the law as well as of the fact. The jury without leaves they are the judges of the law as well as of the fact. The jury, without leaving their box, return a Fellow-Citizens:

boaring an emphatic public testimony against it, as in pledges—founded on his open apostacy from the cause of freedom—founded on his proclaimed intention to vote for a law outraging alike the personal security of the citizen, and the obligations of the Christian. Mr. Webster treats with disrespect the Christian. Mr. Webster treats with disrespect the characteristic of the free North, which have protected against the extension of always and which have protected against the extension of the North and the control of the seizure of fugitive slaves, and which have protected against the settence of the seizure of fugitive slaves, and which have protested against the extension of slavery to the new territories, not by questioning the binding force of their instructions, but by virtually rebuking them all for expressing 'any opinion whatever' in relation to slavery, and by insisting that they 'have nothing to do with a question occupying the thoughts and enisting the feelings of every citizen, and involving the honor, power and prosperity of our country, and the happiness or degradation of unborn millions the human race.

of the human race.

He pays a sorry compliment to the common sense of the people in offering to them at the eleventh hour, a new and unheard of law of 'physical geography,' together with the 'Asiatic scenery and formation' he conquered territories, as an excuse for violating the faith he had plighted, in behalf of the proviso. He has shocked the moral sense of a large portion of the community, by giving in advance his sanction to a law which suspends the liberty or boundage of a citizen on the affidavit of a slaveholder and we might depend upon having a leader whom we the judgment of a postmaster—a law which converts should be glad to follow, in this battle between liber sympathy for guiltless misery into crime, and threat-ens to tenant our jails with our most estimable men

Mr. Webster underrates the intelligence and mor-struck down with sadness and shame, when we saw al sensibilities of the masses. Relying on the southern affinitities of our commercial cities, on the sub-serviency of politicians, on the discipline of party, and on his own great influence, Mr. Webster looks down upon the people; but the time is probably not far distant when the people will cease to look up to him. Parties will accept of any leaders who can acquire for them the spoils of the day: but in the political history of our country, the people have never placed their affections upon any man, in whose sta-bility and consistency they did not confide. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM JAY.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

Senator SEWARD has covered himself with honor. He has met the slave question, and the pro-slavery influences at Washington, like a true man. If Dan-el Webster has fallen, we thank God that one of the might have held himself at as high price as Webster found every where—every where in Europe, and in upon himself, and he would have got it. The

bid for him would have been even higher.

We were at the Delavan House, Albany, when
Mr. Webster's speech came in. Never did we wit-Mr. Webster's speech came in. Never did we witness a more decisive expression of patriotic indignation than was expressed there, by all parties. All parties were ashamed of him. The Whig Senators and Representatives of New York condemned him in the loudest terms, and read him out of the camp at once.—Syracuse paper.

ABSURD AND ANNOTING REGULATION. A COTTES pondent who has been travelling lately at the South

ning between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina, travellers from the North ceeding four in number, may hereafter be formed out are required to give, at the captain's office, on paying their fare and taking a berth, their names in full, their age, place of birth, last place of residence, and their occupation, all of which is entered in a blank printed register or way bill, kept for the above spec-ial purpose.

an passengers entering the port of Charleston, South Carolina, under an ordinance passed by the municipal authorities, although nothing of the kind is enforced on passengers leaving Savannah, Ga., for Charleston, the would-be capital of the Southern Republic.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

After the sermon, he deliberately walked from does not appear in our whole history. the stand to the outskirts of the congregation, and laid hold of a colored sister in the church, who had laid hold of a colored sister in the church, who had no!] Certainly not! All the principles of legislation a child of her own in her arms, and proceeded to have constructed to have a rope from his pocket, to tie her, claiming at settle it that one Congress cannot bind another. This of his neighbors, and saying that he was sent after but it is especially true in this case. Congres her, and took this plan to find her, in order to secure the reward of \$75 offered for her. Upon remonstrance by some of the bystanders, he played the bravado, by displaying sundry revolvers and bowie knives from his pockets, and stated, that if any one would dare to interfere, they would feel the effects of them; then he deliberately put her in his buggy, tied her, and drove off. The woman is a widow, who has resided in the country for several years.'

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA.—The Legislature of stitution does not authorise it. But, however that Ohio, last month, passed the following resolution in favor of the acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia by the United States, which the Senate has referred to its Committee on Foreign Relations:-

Whereas, the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the Coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society are now organized into an independent Republic and have been acknowledged as such by England and France; and schereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and schereas, intelligent colored men in the United States are unwilling to emigrate to Liberia until its Independence shall be acknowledged by the United State; therefore, Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Liberia; that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce the General to use all honorable means to induce the General Government to acknowledge the ladge of the Republic of Liberia; that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce the General Government to acknowledge the ladge of the Republic of Liberia; that they are the save hunt. Is there any man here that will follow him? [A universal and most emphatic 'NO!']

Scatter convenient modes for the carrying back of fugitive slaves, and severe penalties for aiding them; and Mr. Webster comes forward to say, that he is ready to support that bill of abominations, and himself lead in the slave hunt. Is there any man here that will follow him? [A universal and most emphatic 'NO!']

Besides, it is perfectly clear that the consent of Congress is required for the admission of these new States, even by the terms of the annexation acknowledge the Induce the General Government to and have been acknowledged as such by England also be requested to use all honorable means to in-duce free blacks of the United States to emigrate to in morals. We should repudiate such a treaty; and

etts Fourth District-Official.-The Council, on the examination of the votes given at the 8th trial for Congressmen from the Fourth District, on the 4th instant, find the result as follows:—Whole number, 12,296. Necessary for a choice, 5649. Benjanin Thompson had 4621, John G. Palfrey 4319, Frederick Robinson 2273, Francis Cogswell 57, all others 26. No return from the town of Bolton.

The Liberator. BOSTON, MARCH 29, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

GREAT MEETING IN PANEUIL HALL Pursuant to a call made in the public journals for meeting of citizens who 'have read with surprise alarm and deep regret the recent speech of the Hon Daniel Webster in the U.S. Senate, on the subject of slavery,' a very large concourse of citizens assemble in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening, March 25, and at be, to suffer bonds in His cause, who gave his life for her. He then maintains that the Constitution sox of Boston.

The following persons, having been nominated officers of the meeting, were unanimously accepted

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Eag.

Vice-Presidents, FRANCIS JACKSON, WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, and BENJA MIN V. FRENCH, Esqs.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, Esq., and SAMUEL MAY, Jr. Mr. SEWALL, on taking the chair, read the call for the meeting, and made the following forcible and ear nest remarks :-

verdict of Not Guilty. As the words are caught by the attending multitude, their pent up feelings find vent in loud and prolonged hurrahs; and the once favorite son of New England blanches as he hears in the triumphant shouts of the People, the knell of his own fame and power.

Be it that all this is fiction. Alas! it is fiction founded on FACT—founded on Mr. Webster's broken pledges—founded on his open apostacy from the the multiplication of new slave States out of the present State of Texas.'

The whole country has been agitated ever since th commencement of this session of Congress with one great question-whether slavery shall be extended over that vast territory which we have acquired from Mexico ;-whether this curse is to be perpetuated indefinitely, I might almost say infinitely. That ha been the questi

Minor questions have arisen in connexion with this No other subject has received the serious attention o this Congress since the commencement of its session We were all expecting, after seeing the speeches o Webster say. And how were we disappointed, how his speech! Scarcely one moral sentiment is to b found in it from beginning to end. But on every division and every sub-division of the question betwee freedom and slavery, he has abandoned and deserted

The first question, the greatest question undoubt edly was, whether the Wilmot Proviso should be extended over all the new territories. Mr. Webster knew the sentiment of Massachusetts. Again and again has it been expressed in every form upon that subject. And yet Daniel Webster now comes forward and abandons the Wilmot Previso. He is ready to take his chance of liberty or slavery in those ne territories. He says that the will of God has settled it, that slavery shall never exist in those territories as if slavery could not exist, and has not existed, in every part of the world! He knew it. He is not so all the original States of this Union. It has not bee prevented in any region by the physical character an climate of that region. Wherever its introduction ppinion of Massachusetts? Are you prepared to take the chance? [No, no, from all parts of the hall]-to take the chance whether slavery or liberty shall pre-

The next point, upon which Mr. Webster has aban doned us, is in regard to Texas. The act for the ad-State asking admission may desire. Mr. Webster purpose.

This absurd regulation is said to be required of comes forward, and states that we are bound to admit on, South four new slave States from Texas. I shall not attemp make one or two remarks on it. Abler speakers, and

those more prepared on this subject, will follow me. The act admitting Texas was a palpable violation of the Constitution. Some of those who voted for it NEW Mode of Catching Slaves.—A letter to acknowledged it to be so. The treaty-making pow the editor of the 'True Wesleyan,' says that on the last Sunday in February, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named Mayhew, gave out an appointment to preach near Antiro, Guerrary out an appointment to preach near Antrim, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and a large concourse assembled to hear admitted in this fraudulent manner—by an act of Congress. A more gross violation of the Constitution

> is certainly true in all ordinary cases of legislation having usurped the treaty-making power, the act it self is void, and cannot have the force of a treaty or contract.

But last, and most humiliating of all, is what Mr. Webster has said in regard to Mr. Mason's bill for the pursuit of fugitive slaves. Long ago, Congress passed a severe law to facilitate slave-catching. I will not undertake to decide here, whether that act was constitutional or not. Many persons think that the Cor setts and in other States, this law is of little avail; that the popular feeling is such that they cannot capture their runsways here. [Cheers.] I trust that i will always be so. [Cheers redoubled.] Now, then, Mr. Mason brings in a bill, providing

more convenient modes for the carrying back of fugi-

Congress having unquestionably the legislative power and authority in the case, should refuse to admit an such State, and deny the obligation resulting fro

Thus, fellow citizens, we have seen that the man | Senator of Massachusetts, Hon. Daniel Webster, and who should be our leader, whom we all should have that other Daniel, a Senator from New York, Daniel rejoiced to follow, who with his colossal intellect should have been the champion of freedom, has pros- in old Virginia.) [Report of Mr. Ward's speech is trated himself at the feet of Southern oppression!— You are called together to see what MASSACHU-SETTS will say to this course of her chosen son. I trust that not only here will a proper response be given, but that from every city and town Commonwealth will a voice of thunder be sent up, to repudiate the sentiments that Mr. Webster has dared to utter, and thus to save the State he represents from being a participator in his crime and disgrace. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Wm. A. White read to the meeting the follow ng Letter from Hon, CHARLES F. ADAMS

Boston, 23d March, 1850. Messrs. S. G. Howe, WENDELL PHILLIPS, FRANCIS

GENTLEMEN,-In the month of September, 1847, at Whig Convention assembled at Springfield, Mr. Webster claimed before the world an exclusive right to the invention of the measure called the Wilmot Proviso, and expressed some dissatisfaction at the infringement made upon his patent by Mr. Wilmot. At that time, as an humble member of the body, I MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: ventured, at some hazard, to express a doubt of his fidelity to the cause he was appearing to advocate. I did so, relying on the strength of the general maxim, that those who have really at heart the advancebehalf, even though they may believe them to err in judgment in their way of supporting it. It did not seem to me as if a true friend to the maintenance of There has been but one such event as that we now public principle then in process of establishment

tleman of high political standing, the right of choosal duty, that I cannot but range myself in the ranks leges. of opposition. To try to make the Constitution justify tyranny or oppression is an experiment which can For after all, whether we are able to answer the arresult only in weakening the public confidence in guments of Daniel Webster or not, whether Massathat instrument. It can never obliterate the lines chusetts can pick to pieces that logic or not, whether which are written in the heart of man by a higher we can unravel its sophistry to her inhabitants or power than the will of a legislator. For one, I re- not, the conviction of every man's heart is, that pudiate utterly the alliance. By me, the Constitu- Daniel Webster is false, no matter how impregnable tion shall never be read in any spirit other than that his logic be or seem. [Hear, hear.] in which it was formed, to wit, the expectation that

meeting to which you invite me on Monday evening stood, when some sophister tried to prove to him next; but I trust its proceedings will serve to show to that the cause of Hampden and Cromwell was to be the country that in Massachusetts, the bare authority suspected, was unconstitutional, and that, after all of leading individuals will avail little when it is used Charles 1st and Clarendon were the true friends of to conflict with the first principles of justice and of English liberty, and he retorted, Grant it all; no right.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER of Boston then cam forward, and, in a speech strong in argument, and replete with aloguesters late speech. [We are happy to say, that a full and exact report of this speech will be speedily published.]

At the close of his speech, Mr. Parker presented the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we consider the question of slavery

in the Territories of the United States, now before the Congress of the nation, as paramount to all merely commercial or political questions now before us; that t deserves and demands the serious attention of the people themselves, for the welfare of millions of men depends on the decision that shall be made.

Webster in the Senate of the United States, on the man and a good man, and is a speech 'NOT FIT say a word about the argument as to Texan annexa TO BE MADE. The reading of this resolution was received by the great assembly with shouts of applause and long protracted cheering.]

Liberty, defends measures utterly at variance with the South, on the absurd plea that it is 'useless to re-affirm an ordinance of Nature, or to re-enact the will of God,' while it is notorious that the great body of the slaveholders regard this new territory as suitable for slave labor, and that the war with Mexico was waged to acquire this territory and extend slavery over it. 2d. By giving his sanction to a bill and its ever to deprive every fugitive of the right to a trial by jury to decide upon his condition : a bill which enables the slave-hunter to seize any person whom he may choose, and on his affidavit bring him before any indge of the U. S. Courts, before any commiss clerk, or marshal thereof, before any postmaster or collector of the customs of the United States, present at that time, and on the decision of the most petty stmaster, collector, or clerk, or commissioner of an U. S. Court, hurry his victim off to the South and irremediable bondage; a bill which allows the slavehunter his oath, and forbids it to the fugitive, and which punishes with a fine of one thousand dollars, and twelve months' imprisonment, any one who shall aid, abet, or assist' the fugitive to escape from his pursuer. 3d. By avowing his readiness to vote two nundred million dollars of the public money for the purpose of expatriating the free colored population of the South; a measure tending to benefit only the breeders of slaves and the oppressors of mankind. 4th. By maintaining that four new slave States may he made out of Texas, and that Congress has no right to oppose their admission as such into the

Resolved. That it is unworthy of a Senator from Massachusetts, after dwelling on the alleged grievances which the South has suffered from the North, to omit in his spoken speech, all allusion to the oppressive laws of some Southern States, by which free nost slender and delicate reproof.

WENDELL PHILLIPS next addressed the meeting. WENDELL PHILLIPS next addressed the meeting.

He briefly reviewed several points of Mr. Webster's where was the name of Daniel Webster? speech, contrasted the present with his past docrines, referred to his course at the time of the annexation of Texas, and his virtual pledges since to go for the prohibition of slavery in the new territory, and pronounced Mr. Webster an apostate to humanity.
[His speech will be found in succeeding columns.]

unavoidably deferred this week for lack of space.] Mr. Gannison being called for, said he would put

his remarks into a nut-shell. In view of Mr. Webster's speech, he had only to say of its author, at that 'Since he, miscalled the Morning Star, Nor man, nor fiend, hath fallen so far!'

Loud applause.] The resolutions were then put to the meeting, an adopted by an unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

The meeting was then adjourned, sine die-SAMUEL E. SEWALL. President. FRANCIS JACKSON,
WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH,
BENJAMIN V. FRENCH, WILLIAM A. WHITE, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretaries.

[Phonographically reported for the Liberator by Dr. J. W. STONE.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, the Faneuil Meeting, Monday evening, March 25th

The friend who preceded me spoke of the very re markable crisis in which we were met in Faneuil Hall to-night. I can liken it to nothing but to the supposition that Samuel Adams, in revolutionary ment of a cause, do not naturally seek to cast odium times, had gone over to the British, or John Hanupon its other friends, on account of their zeal in its cock had ratted. The men who came up to this Hall

consider within our day. I will not allude to those against powerful opposition, would be likely to throw my friend has mentioned in the time of Charles 1st off any aid which he could get, be it ever so feeble. or of our own Revolution. But we know there was I could not trust him then, and there has never been a time when the fate of Hungary rested with one a time since when I have seen reason to change my man; and who does not remember the indignation mind. The result, as shown in his late speech, only that swept over Europe when it was known that proves to me that I did him no wrong.

At the same time that I feel free to say this, I do stands now in these Northern States as it stood then Georgey had been bought by Russian gold. Liberty not mean to deny to Mr. Webster, or any other gen- ir. Hungary; and the news has come to us that our Dictator, in whom Massachusetts had trusted so fonding his ground upon the great question of the age. ly, in whom she had garnered up all her confidence From this time forth, he must be ranked in the same has been bought with the gold of our Russia. Mark category with Mr. Calhoun, General Cass, Mr. Bu- also, that Georgey, when he surrendered Hungary, chanan, and the other gentlemen who seek to make surrendered nothing but the political rights of the the Constitution the great bulwark of the Slave men he was betraying. Our statesman, baser far Power. This is a position so entirely abhorrent to my feeble notions, as well of moral law as of politi-of any one of which outweighs that of all civil privi-

We are met to consult in such a crisis as this

We may be unable to unravel the web of that so under it 'slavery would gradually wear out and ex- phistry. He is a great man, doubtless, and can ea pire.' These are the words of Mr. Webster himself. sily make 'the worse appear the better reason.' An can never consent that any opposite construction it may be, so deep and profound is the confishall be allowed to annul all its most beneficent cal- dence of the Commonwealth in him, that it may be im ossible to keep her from the conclusions to which It will not be convenient for me to attend the that argument leads. But let us stand as Chatham man shall persuade me that it was not the cause of liberty on the one hand, and of tyranny on the other. (Prolonged applause.]

Let it be so with us now. I care not whether am able to answer that speech or not. The parties were met; they stood ranged and marshalled face to face on the floor of the United States Senate; and as freedom are blanched, and joy brightens the crest of Calhoun. I care not for the argument. [Sensation. He gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and that i treason. [Reiterated applause.] But this is a speech that is rotten all through, not only in its spirit, but its argument also. [Cheers.] It answers itself. The beginning eats the end. It is like Munchausen's lion that devoured the horse so quick as to find himself is the traces, dragging the chariot. [Shouts of enthusi-

I will not go at length over the ground which has Resolved, That the recent speech of Hon. Daniel been so well trodden before me, but we must talk of Resolved, That in making this speech, Mr. Web-stance.' In 1848, at Marshfield, he said, 'I take it ster has been false to the great principles of Human that the most important event in our time, tending to the extension of slavery and its everlasting establish the welfare of the nation, with common justice, and the inalienable rights of mankind:—1st. By repudiment on this continent, was the annexation of Texating the Ordinance of '87, in its application to Caliating the Ordinance of '87, in its application to California and New Mexico, as needlessly irritating to offers, to oppose the extension of the Slave Power, the South, on the absurd rules that it is truelless to California were acquired, he rose in the Senate, and thus delivered himself :-

'My opposition to the increase of slavery in thi country, or to the increase of slave representation, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compass. I SHALL OPFOSE ALL SUCH EXTENSION AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER amendments now before the Senate, which aims for ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, EVEN AGAINST ALL INDUCEMENTS AGAINST ALL SUPPOSED LIMITATION OF GREAT INTEREST AGAINST ALL COMBINATIONS, AGAINST ALL COMPROMISE

> Here, then, was a crisis worthy, himself being judge. of his utmost exertion. Dignus vindice nodus -a kno which justified the interference of a god. It was unconstitutional'; it was 'most important'; it tended to make slavery 'everlasting'; he was pledged to oppose it every where and by all means.

> In view of all this, what and how much has Dan Webster ever done to prevent the annexation? And when, by the unconstitutional action of a temporary majority, the deed was in some sense attempted or one, what did he do to prevent its acquiring the validity of law?

He made a few speeches, one in particular, at Ni blo's Garden, New York; but when so mighty an injustice as this was in progress, was it enough to speak merely? My friend told us just now Mr. Webster was eloquent. He is so. But I remember a definition he once gave of eloquene True eloquence does not consist in speech,' said he The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornanents and studied contrivances of speech, shock and disgust men when their own lives and the fate of the wives, their children and their country hang on the de cision of the hour. Then patriotism is eloquent, then SELF-DEVOTION is eloquent; the high purpose, th launtless spirit, . . urging the whole ward, right onward to his object, this is eloquence colored citizens of the North, when going to the South on board ships, are taken and shut up in jail, all eloquence, it is action-noble, sublime, godlike and in his printed speech to treat the matter with Acrion!' How much of this 'action' has he eve shown in his opposition to Texas? When, in 1843. Adams, Gates, Giddings, Briggs, and the rest, raised

When did he ever throw his dreaded gauntlet int the lists, and challenge every comer? When did h ever put gallantly at hazard his name, fame and influence, throw intrepidly into the scale of anti-Texas all that he had and all that he was? Did he rally His speech will be found in succeeding columns.] the country? Did he try to animate and marshal The Rev. Samuel R. Ward of Syracuse, N. Y., (cd. even the Whig party? Did he counsel a temporary itor of the Impartial Citizen, and a member of the suspension of attending to minor points, and a con-Liberty party) was called to the platform, and made a centration of the vigilance of the country on this, the keen and satirical speech upon the position of the Thermopyle and Gibraltar of the North? Did he

summon the States, whose relative weight was being wickedly and illegally taken fro to protest and exert themselves? For the tear that the Texas project was afoot, he, and with truth we may say, he alone, was competent to a all of these taings. 'One blast upon his bugle is had been worth a thousand men.' But none of the did he attempt. In a great measure, his lukewar and indifference were the one great obstacle in way of any other man's doing either of them.

True, he got others to call a convention, in 18 in this Hall, and when he had felt the pulse of Bogo and found the meeting unpopular, he never within its walls, but ran away to New York dictated the constitutional part of that Conven Address, and then forbade them to divulge the fa How much in all this of 'high purpose and dane apirit'?

But in December, 1845, while he sat in the Sen the final law doing the deed of annexation passed. He expressed his opinion, he tells us. recorded his vote in the negative, and there that m stands'! And was that all? He stood and usy loved temple of Liberty fired, 'expressed his opinion and voted against it'! He saw the Constitution olated the balance of the States utterly damen saw a deed accomplished whose fatal con even his eloquence labors in attempting to portn the Texas Address, and contented himself with When a ruthless major speech and a vote! ples on the form and substance of the Constin course there must be some constitutional way of posing them, of preventing their acts acquiring vi ity. As a profound constitutional lawyer, Mr. We ster could not but know these ways and means of or stitutional opposition. In such a crisis, he was been to find or to make one. Did he attempt it? he contest the right to their seats of men who appe ed on that floor, under that 'plain violation of f Constitution'? He never opened his mouth! he, like the Scottish chieftain of old, send the burn cross throughout New England, reminding her what he had dictated, in 1845- It is idle to say the assent of the people of a State, in a great and for damental question like this, is to be proved by, or in ferred from, any vote of its representatives in Co gress '? conjure them to assemble in Conventi and swear never to ratify by acquiescence this a which tended to make slavery everlasting on the continent'? Nothing of the kind.

Did he, if he thought it too late to undertake if place on solemn record at Washington, and add his influence to, the 'denial' of the Massachuser Legislature of the validity of any compromise, in tended to preclude the future application of sich condition' [as Wilmot's]?

Instead of this, he assures Mr. Bell, of Tennes (page 18,) that 'he knows no form of legislation which can strengthen' this 'plain violation of the Co stitution'- no recognition that can add a tittle weight to it'! 'Any additional recognition we weaken the force of it'- Government is pledged at LAW and contract' (p. 26.) And he surrenders, giv up the game, promises to quintuple the weight of Te as when asked. Is this what he calls using the firm last, and every occasion to resist the slave power's this opposition 'at all times, under all circumstant against all inducements, against ALL COMPROVED Daniel Webster has spoken some and well against Ter as. He has yet to do the first acr to resist her nexation, or prevent the fatal effects of that messure His present position either confesses that his boated

of a ruthless majority, or that his whole opposition to Texas, judged by his public acts, was a sham. Does Mr. Webster mean to say, that if the majority in the Senate voted Maine out of that body, or sublished an order of nobles, he should content hime!

Constitution is all a sham, so weak that it leaves in

friends no means of resisting the unconstitutional a

with an 'opinion and a vote '? But I will pass from this point, which has been at ficiently spoken to. If I had time, I should like a try to show that the annexation of Texas is not it made valid by the acquiescence of the people, of cept so far as that she is in the Union; and that, a to the other portion of the agreement, the bringing of her slave States, we may honorably still try to question, whether the people will ratify it, or whether we cannot persuade them fairly while there's time ! hold it void. Had we a MAN, and not a Webster, is the Senate, there would be hope. (Cheers.)

Mr. Webster tells us, in the second portion of argument, that there is no necessity for the Wilmot Proviso. Upon what ground? Why, that the dimate of New Mexico renders it impossible that slavery should extend there. What does Mr. Webster as (page 8) in his revised speech? 'Slavery existed the earliest periods of history in the oriental nations. What does he say on the 26th page? California and New Mexico are'-what? . Asiatic in their formation and scenery!' If they are so, what prevents shreet from existing there in the latest periods, as it did the oriental nations in the earliest? (Loud plaudits.)

There was slavery among the Greeks, says Mr. Webster. What was Greece ? 'Iron-bound and sterile,' says Edward Everett : with an unproducti soil, importing her own corn. What is the description Mr. Webster gives of New Mexico? Such as Greece was, with her little mountain fastnesses, with vast ridges of mountains of enormous height, broken ridges and deep valleys.' Slavery existed in Greece, without much 'tillable land,' without cotton or tobacco. Why cannot it exist in our mountains at the

There never was one square mile of the earth's sur face, on which man dwelt, where slavery has not existed. I am within limits when I say, that there is not a hundred square miles upon the earth's surfact, of inhabited territory, in which slavery has not existed; and yet he contends that it is impossible for a very to exist in the countless miles of unknown ed untrodden territory west of the Del Norte. Is etery State of this Union, except possibly Vermont, als very has existed. Does Mr. Webster undertake affirm that no space equal to New England exists it New Mexico, which is not more pilled with granite and less 'tillable' than she ? It is contradicted by all the history of the world. Labor has never been his enough to make it welcome to a freeman, or make him unwilling to force it on a slave. Mr. Webster know this, because he has said as much, substantially, in the commencement of his speech. Yet he tells us to trest to-what? To trust to chance! I would be willing to trust to chance, fairly interpreted; to the profit dence of God. But whoever trusts to chance, " the Constitution of the United States, trusts to loaded dice and packed cards. (Cheers.) He trusts to a Webster surrendering the forces of liberty, while Cal houn, like the Guards, 'never yields,-he dist (Hear, hear.) That is the chance. No-we will take a bond of fate,' before we will trust to that. (Cheers) I will leave this untouched further, as my trimi

has treated it so fully; and pass to the third pertien of Mr. Webster's speech, which deals with the fugtive slave. I wish you to bear with me a mount while I dwell upon this. Mr. Webster says that is will support not only the Constitution, but the bill d Mr. Mason on this subject.

Now, I wish to bring to your recollection what the bill is, in order that you may fairly judge what he undertakes to support. The substance of the bill has been repeated to you. Upon affidavit, written testimony, taken beforehand, and without warning, it proposes to allow, among others, any court clerk or postnaster to grant a warrant which shall authorize the slave claimant to carry the man he claims from Botton to New Orleans.

Suppose the claimant, either through malice Massachusetts freeman: how shall the victim is righted? Why, it is said, by appealing to some court ored man, never away. How is where he never tribunal? Most the poor, frient tinguishable as ad on from has [Sensation.]

But suppose case at last is colored person shows the comprove his Bost send for his mates. Send mates. Send sitions, then! the man is p mounted. Hi depositions. testimony! A birth and resi no colored n court, in any must get whit &c., or he mu and ninety-ni the Northern under Mason bill which th dertakes to known, the linas, Georg in all the slav is wrongfully sachusetts m have this old dered whene on paper evi I go into th when he sur son's bill, sur 1827, kidnap They had on line, and min laws should so carefully possible. He liberty is, ind also a sharp-cious, discrijealous of en man. It den sists on secu

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he never was before, to bring his case before a Months may pass ere that, and meanwhile the poor, friendless one is melting fast into the indispoor, included and slaves, and may be sold and passed on from hand to hand, till redress is impossible. Hat suppose some humane person is found—the

But suppose at last is in some Southern court; where every Send : It costs money. Send for their depothen! Court street asks money to take them; man is poor. But suppose this evil also is surnormal . His friends have come to him, or sent their depositions. The laws of the South shut out all this agranaty! A colored man must, of course, prove his colored man can give evidence, in a Southern gust get white persons to swear to his past life, birth, se, of he must sink down a slave. In nine hundred d ninety-nine cases, therefore, out of a thousand, Northern freeman, once mistakenly surrendered which the Defender of the Constitution unlertakes to support! He knew, or should have known, that in Maryland, Virginia, the Carolious, Georgia, Missouri, Alabama, and probably in all the slave States, any person claiming that he is an use start beld may have a jury trial. But the Masschusetts man mistakenly seized, in Boston, cannot have this old Saxon privilege! He must be surrendered whenever any one office underling is satisfied. on paper evidence, that the slave claimant is right. go into these facts to show that Mr. Webster, when he surrenders one of his constituents to Mason's bill, surrenders him to slavery. As long ago as 1827, kidnapping was common in Pennsylvania. They had only to catch a man, get him over the line, and mingle him among the slaves, and he could not be found again. Mr. Webster knows that all laws should be guarded strictly in favor of liberty; carefully guarded as to make mistakes all but imscible. He has himself told us that 'The spirit of berty is, indeed, a bold and fearless spirit; but it is also a sharp-sighted spirit; it is a cautious, sagacious, discriminating, far-seeing intelligence; it is ealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of man. It demands checks, it seeks for guards, it insists on securities; it entrenches itself behind strong defences, and fortifies, with all possible care, against the assaults of ambition and passion. It does not trust the amiable weakness of human nature, and therefore it will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though benevolence, good intent and patriotic purpose come along with it. Neither does satisfy itself with flashy and temporary resistance to liefal authority. Far otherwise. It seeks for duration and permanence. It looks before and after ; and, uilding on the experience of ages which are past, it abors diligently for the benefit of ages to come. This s the nature of constitutional liberty; and this is our

liberty, if we will rightly understand and preserve it. This very bill is such an one as that against which e thus warns us. The bill is bad enough on the face it; but it is like the Artesian wells, growing hotter and hotter the lower you go. It is baser and baser, the more you analyze it.

Where a man finds stolen property, there he is to eve that it is his. That is the common law. If I find a stolen horse in Marshfield, I am bound to prove in Marshfield that it is mine, and not leave the town with it until it is decided there by a jury of twelve men. [Applause.] But if an unfortunate colored man, ed as a slave, should go to Marshfield, and he would be very unfortunate if he did, [laughter,] for of the few men who have been willing so consign their pames to infamy by proclaiming their readiness to aseist in a slave-hunt, certainly that of Daniel Webster should stand at the head [renewed laughter]; but if such an unfortunate should take refuge from a slave hunter there, he is not to have a jury trial of Massachusetts men. No ! on the affidavit, paper testimony of any body, he is to be carried any number of thousand les-carried off helpless. Our fathers put it into the Declaration against England, that our citizens were to

civil cases, where the value is above twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. Now, the slave case goes either into one or the other list. When the slave is arrested, it is either a criminal or a civil case; and the Constitution, therefore, requires a jury. Mr. Webster knows this: and, instead of this speech, he should have lifted up his voice in behalf of this time-honored barrier of the rights of the humblest citizen. In place of that, Massachusetts is left to SEWARD, of New York, or some Western statesman, to defend for her the principles of freedom. [Great enthusiasm.] Yes, we are left for some foreigner from Massachusetts to put that shield over enjoins, and which the Massachusetts defender of the stitution chooses to forget. [Shame.] This is my gravest charge against Mr. Webster.

That argument on the alave-hunt is plausibly put together, to convince Massachusetts that he is only arrying out the Constitution. The Courier, of this ng, bids us declaimers against Mr. Webster read the Constitution side by side with this speech, and show where they conflict. Why, the Constitution, compared with that speech, is heaven; that is hell! [Immense applause.] The Constitution repudiates such a speech, with loathing and contempt. Samuel Adams signed the Constitution. He would have let his arm wither to the shoulder, before he would have signed to that speech. (Cheers.) It took one Hungarian, Georgey, to surrender his Constituion; and it took another, Bem, to surrender his faith, and become a Pacha with nine tails; but, more fortunate than either, in one act Webster surrenders both! [Loud shouts and cheers.] In one act, he was a traitor to his Constitution, and an apostate from Hamanity. The year 1850 will be fatal to other men than Hungarians, to other lives than natural lives, if we shall do our duty in this Commonwealth, (Prolonged applause.)

here is one point further, on which I wish to make a single remark, and it is this :- The Southerners tell us, that the right of trial by jury is inconsislong! He will have to tarry only as long as it would take to recover his horse. But if he be inconveted, who is to suffer, he or liberty?

I recollect, in the life of that glorious Baptist lissionary, William KNIEB, that, on one occasion, he and his coadjutors came to an agreement with the planters of Jamaica, that Slavery and Christianity could not exist together; and there they parted. The

in New Orleans, when he arrives. But remember it to give way, the rights of the colored people of Boston in New Orleans, when he arrives. But remember it to give way, the rights of the colored people of Boston in his life, is snatched and min, never out of Boston the is he to get friends in New Orleans, of slave-catchers in the nineteenth century? I had ful; that where the South clings with the agony of almost said, that jury trial was a law of nature,—(applause,)—certainly it is a law of the Saxon race; and
the convenience of slavery must give way to that

We will be taught by the enemy. We will erect the great jury trial which protects the liberties of the gate that no man can mistake. humblest of that race in our midst. (Cheers.)

go on!")—and that is in this matter of balancing the complaints of the South and North against each otheast at last is in some sumed to be a slave until he er. Mr. Webster plainly betrays the bias under which chard person is Why. How then is the Boston boy to the spoke. Slurring with only some twenty lines, the over the contrary.

Why, you will say, let him vast usurpation of new territories, which has complete. the his mother, father, brothers, uncles, playand for his mother, father, brothers, uncles, playly changed the character of the Union, he charges against Northern legislators a want of fidelity to the

But I would say, point me, Mr. Senator, to on single law on any statute book, in any free State, in-consistent with the Constitution of the United States! Point me to one single Legislature that has ever regenerally; but fused to do what the Constitution bade it! The moment the Prigg and Pennsylvania case was published, ment the Prigg and Pennsylvania case was published, in which the Court said the States had no right to legislate for or against the slaveholder in pursuit of his slave, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, and all the Northern States, quietly yielded the statute granting jury trial, that conflicted with the Normen and the list forever. And this is the this decision. You and I, Mr. Chairman, went up to the State House with a bill based on that decision, and it was passed in a month. There is not a law on any free State statute book that conflicts, in the slightest degree, with the Constitution of the United States, but the worst provisions of States. Mr. Webster knows this to be the case. He said, as long ago as when he defended the Constitution against Hayne, in 1830, 'I am resolved not to submit, in silence, to accusations either against myself individually, or against the North, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations which impute to past, and labors and hopes for the future, are still us a disposition to evade the Constitutional Compact, and to extend the power of the Government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the States.' He said in March, 1849, to Butler of South Carolina. 'If the gentleman will say that Massachusetts has ever passed a law in violation of the Constitution, I am here, ready to defend her.' In March, 1850-Ehou quantum mutatus ab illo!-he has nothing to say on the subject! except to accuse his constituents.

North's behalf, says nothing. But when he prints rence, as it is going to do, if the men that were prominent in the stormy days of 1812 and 1820 are puthis speech in Massachusetts, he prints in it a few feehis speech in Massachusetts, he prints in it a few fee-ble lines about South Carolina's imprisoning our ting their honored names to a letter of approbation for Mr. Webster, let us, the little men of the Commonseamen. Does he arraign Legislatures? No! Does he allude to laws? Never! Now, there stand upon their statute books, laws which they know are unconstitutional, making our seamen liable to be seized and sold. These statutes they confess to be uncon- as they were, in the most sacred spot that we could stitutional, because they forbid their being passed find, in behalf of justice and humanity. (Great apupon and fried by any Federal Court. Mr. Webster plause.)

South Carolina have enacted that if any person, from Massachusetts or elsewhere, goes to these States to the whole range of Southern legislation, which is confessedly unconstitutional, and which dares not meet [Long continued applause.] the faces of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the

In his spoken speech, he did not utter a syllable of this. It was published in the Intelligencer and nothing like this. Mr. Webster tries to persuade

Massachusetts that he is only supporting the Consti
Let us go on, and we will make him make a better

Let us go on, and we will make him make a better

In the summer of 1848, when the rising wave of

long. ['No, no !'] I have endeavored to obey the had sounded that note for freedom, which, passing Boston Courier, and stick to the speech and the Con-along the electric wires to Washington, wrought that stitution. It is not necessary to go out of the limits of that pamphlet in order to answer even Daniel Web- ting treason to liberty, at the Capitol, then Mr. Webster, in my opinion. But this is no doubt a momen- ster went all the way from his home here in Marshtous question; for we have reached the great western field to make a speech in favor of inserting the Wilgoal of the world. 'In that high romance, if romance mot Proviso into the Oregon bill. And this was, as he it be, (says Edward Everett,) in which the great says now, to 're-enact an ordinance of Providence. minds of antiquity sketched the fortunes of the ages Well, in that speech he uses what would seem ver to come, they pictured to themselves a favored re- plain and unmistakable language against the further gion beyond the ocean, a land of equal laws and hap- increase of the Slave Power. He says, 'As I do py men. The primitive poets beheld it in the islands not intend to discuss the question (slavery) at large, of the blest; the Doric bards surveyed it in the Hy- I content myself with saying, in a few words, that my the head of her colored citizen which the Constitution perborean regions; the sage of the Academy placed opposition to the farther extension of local slavery scendant of the Pilgrims, who cherishes the memory in the one as the other. of his fathers; the patriot, who feels an honest glow Mr. Webster, in this matter, reminds one of Signion at the majesty of the system of which he is a member'; Benedick in 'Much Ado About Nothing.' After you are the men, fellow-citizens, by whom these having long inveighed with much bitterness against bright auspices are to be accomplished. This is the marriage, he at last allows himself to be caught and

those in which it is to be tried? The failing heart of till I were married.' So Mr. Webster, when he told every hater of slavery in these States answers for me, us he should oppose the farther extension of slavery,

Daniel Webster, in one of his eloquent moments, great interests, against all combinations, against all when with the carnestness of one of his most noble ef- compromise, probably little thought that within the forts, he denounced the slave trade in this language, space of two short years, he would become one of tent with slavery. They tell us that if the Southernoried out, 'Welcome posterity to these hearths that
the most pliant of Slavery's tools, the most eager of
the obliged to er is obliged to prove his title to his slave, he would we have kept sacred for them?" 'Sacred"—how? By her bloodhounds. But so it is. So anxious was he be very much inconvenienced! He cannot tarry so leaving it to chance whether they shall be polluted to be the foremost man in support of the Ordinance long! He will have to tarry only as long as it would with a chain, or consecrated to freedom? We call of '87, that he even accused the Proviso folks of havials to recover his tille to his slave, he would we have kept sacred for them?' Sacred'—how? By ner inconsuments.

It is a prove his tille to his slave, he would we have kept sacred for them?' Sacred'—how? By ner inconsuments man in support of the Ordinance whether they shall be polluted to be the foremost man in support of the Ordinance with a chain, or consecrated to freedom? We call of '87, that he even accused the Proviso folks of havelength as the polluted with a chain, or consecrated to freedom? We call of '87, that he even accused the Proviso folks of havelength as the polluted with a chain, or consecrated to freedom? We call upon him to come up in his age, and fulfil the promise of his youth; and if he is wanting, if he has betrayed us, let him be like Arnold or like Georgey—let the axe sever forever the tender cords that bound as it would be to 're-enact the ordinances of Provincian and the several cords that bound as it would be to 're-enact the ordinances of Provincian and the several cords that bound as it would be to 're-enact the ordinances of Provincian and the several cords that bound as it would be to 're-enact the ordinances of Provincian and the several cords that Prohim to the heart of hearts of Massachusetts. (Loud dence.' Though Slavery strove to the last for leave description of the missionaries rejoined, 'We will abolish alwery,' the missionaries rejoined, the missionaries rejoined, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that she might to get the Ordinance of '87 suspended, that cheers.) If he has so little knowledge of the moral to enter Oregon; though, years ago, she endeavor

In his speech at Marshfield, Mr. Webster quoted the Once more, and I will relieve you soon—(*go on! ludicrous lines of Charles 2nd's time, when a member

'I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door,
And keep him out; or shall we let him in,
And see if we can get him out again?'

Mr. Webster said, ' I was for shutting the door, an ceeping the lion out of New Mexico. What he said in 1848, I desire Massachusetts to echo in 1850: even though Mr. Webster has found out that there is no danger of the lion's coming in at that open door !-(Applause.)

Let us cling to the example of those long years in which Mr. Webster thought he was leading the pub-lic sentiment of New England, rather than the total surrender of his own arguments, his own senti-ments, his own thunder from beginning to end, in this

most melancholy speech.

I desire to add nothing, in comment upon Mr. Webster, upon his position, his course, or his future. If he is willing that the sun of his fame shall rise to the generation that is to come after us, clouded with such the worst slave law that ever provoked the contempt and indignation of any people, let him do so! It is not for us to judge him. But when all the great men are recreant, Faneuil Hall, at least, is left us. If con fidence in the present is gone, the memories of the

Mr. Parker said that the citizens of Boston once me here when the Chesapeake was captured. We meet to-night because Webster is kidnapped. (Cheers.) I remember that I once spoke in this Hall when John Quincy Adams presided, on the occasion of the kidnapping of a fugitive slave in South Boston. We have met now when a Massachusetts man has been kidnapped. Let us save the State to Liberty. Let us Now, having brought this unjust charge against the try to save the fame of the old Commonwealth; and legislators of the North, he turns round, and, in the if we cannot save it, if State street gives in its adhewealth, have it to claim against the terrible rebuk that is to come to us from the other side of the water, and from posterity, that we raised our voices, feeble

knows them to be unconstitutional.

But we need not talk in this strain. On our side is every attribute of the Almighty.' It will take greatmake up a case, and try the constitutionality of the Mississippi as the cradle of bondage, nor piled the these laws in the Supreme Court, he shall be punished Rocky Mountains as ramparts for tyrants. That valby imprisonment in the common jail. Mr. Webster ley is to be trodden by free feet; those fastnesses held knew all this; yet he has not a word to say against by free hands. Such is, indeed, the 'will of God,'

MR. WEBSTER'S COMPROMISE SPEECH

DANIEL, COME TO JUDGMENT'! Room for Daniel Webster's last ' great speech! Union without a line about the Northern seamen. For some little time, the people have been holding But when he was about to send it North, he puts in their breath in eager expectation to hear what the six or eight lines on the subject. He says, 'This is great Northern Senator might have to say upon the not only irritating, (!) but exceedingly inconvenient exciting topic of the times. It has come at last, and in practice, (!) and seems altogether impracticable and the world may once more breathe freely. The mountainty poppressive.' (!!) Well, the speech came to the peo-tain has labored, and brought forth. But such an animal. I could not wish my different small property and the many of the Massachusetts newspapers spoke out fearful retribution than, sooner or later, will overtake against its poltroonery, and only one or two city papers supported him. What does he say in his second in this speech abroad for the criticism of mankind. Authorized edition '? 'Seems, madam? nay, it is!' (Applause.) Now it no longer is inconvenient! or imagery, its nicely turned periods, and its qualified condemnation of slavery, its general reasoning is sooppressive.' His thermometer has risen ten degrees.
What raised it? The country papers of Massachusetts! (Prolonged applause.) Let him hear of a becarried away to be tried in England. England! It good hot meeting in Faneuil Hall, and it will go up to boiling point. (Enthusiasm.) Why, if we whip pared with the hopeless distance of New Orleans from Boston, for the poor and friendless colored man.

That paragraph had never been inserted, if the speech ored people. Can any thing be more heartless? But, as you daintily express it, those who are bound to This is not the Constitution. Bad as that is, it is had not been obliged to bear the eyes of Northern let us glance a few moments at the really important service, is altogether meaner than robbing hen-

tution. The Constitution says, in all criminal cases, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; in all I know that I have detained you a great while too Whiggery and Democracy; when the Buffalo horn trary notwithstanding. it in the lost Atlantis; and even the sterner spirit of in this country, or to the increase of the slave repre Seneca could discern a fairer abode of humanity in sentation in Congress, is general and universal. It the distant regions then unknown. We look back has no reference to the limits of latitude or points of upon these uninspired predictions, and almost recoil the compass. I shall oppose all such extension, and from the obligation they imply. By us must these all such increase, in all places, at all times, and under fair visions be realized, by us must be fulfilled these all circumstances, even against all inducements high auspices which burst in trying hours from the against all supposed limitations of great interests, longing hearts of the champions of truth. There against all combinations, against all compromise.' 'If are no more continents or words to be revealed. Atlantis hath arisen from the ocean; the farthest Thule the Wilmot Proviso) as it came from the House of is reached; there are no more retreats beyond the sea, Representatives, it shall have my support. If amendno more discoveries, no more hopes. Here then a ed, I shall vote against it.' It must be confessed mighty work is to be fulfilled, or never, by the race that these are almost as brave words as those which of mortals. The man, who looks with tenderness on Fluellen tells us were uttered by 'ancient Pistol the sufferings of good men in other times; the de- down at the pridge'; and there is about as much heart

last solemn experiment of humanity.

Are the tone, purpose, and resolve of this speech. should die a bachelor, I did not think I should live 'against all inducements, against all limitations

loors; they will not molest you. Besides, if you at best. We are glad that you have at last caught a and there to take such action as the cause of human loors; they will not molest you. Besides, if you at best. We are glad that you have at last caught a furn the key upon them, they will make a great fuss, and, likely as not, will go off and leave us; and then what will become of us?' This, stripped of its verbiage, is really the substance of what Mr. Webster says to us about applying the Proviso to the territories.

But, it is to be feared he has so 'sugared o'er As did Lot and Abraham in the old time, let each one the devil of compression, that multitudes will swal-

gress can effect it, slavery will be allowed the 'freedom of the nation.' Be it so. Slavery must go let her do so, down, notwithstanding.

Mr. Webster would run a tilt against the anti-slavery societies of the North. He charges them with But let her no longer taint our Northern air with the putting back the cause of freedom at the South.

deadly miasma. We have had enough, and more the ranks of slavery.

Why, Mr. Webster, you have stolen somebody's you have picked up and put on the cast-off slough of of oblivion are slowly gathering over him; according to the declaration of Scripture, 'The memory of the wicked shall rot.'

Edward Everett has heard from the West Indies; has read 'Thome and Kimball,' and learned that the path of light instead of darkness. emancipation is safe.' 'Young Mr. Lunt' has probably increased in stature by the 'altitude of a chioppine.' He is at least an older, if not a wiser man He has managed to float in the popular current by the side of the fast rotting apple of Whiggery, until he has bobbed into the office of United States Attorney for this District. His end is not yet. Did they stop the 'treasonable' agitation?

The infant has grown to manhood, and walks acros man and the negro' have multiplied by thousands, and already shake the foundations of the church and state, which have thrown their protecting arms around the demon of slavery. Even the 'dragon's teeth' of pro-slavery, with which they sought to impregnate the soil of Massachusetts, have 'sprung up armed men' to do battle for the right. But Daniel Webster seems to have learned no lesson from all this strife of twenty years. He is eyeless as the misera ble beings, whom Pilgrim saw groping among the tombs.

How long is this 'Rip Van Winkle' of the Old Bay State to dream of the Presidency? Does he see nothing but the 'seals of office' glittering before him, so as to make him stone blind to the immutable law which demands that we should strive for the liberty of all men if we would have freedom and safety for ourselves? He cannot see that the noble ship Abolition, breasting the fury of the waves, making her way onward, against wind and tide, in the midst of storms and the wreck of dissolving nations, is fast How can he, whose creed is expediency, and whose pole star is worldly fame and political power?

But, it seems we are to have more stringent laws slaves. But to what end, Mr. Webster? The people will not obey them when they are passed. This that the people of Upton have been grossly mis-repbusiness of hunting down fugitives from slavery, oz, resented. sts, to say nothing of its inherent atrocity fernal diabolism; and, therefore, the people will not

do the cause of universal liberty, who may volunteer vives, and refuses to wear the chains of the Slave to run down the fugitives. But the mass of the people will not be made the jackals of slavery. Let Mr. knee at its shrine. A calm, clear, emphatic con-Mason's bill pass, for which you propose to stand demnation of his course, coming from Plymouth Rock sponsor. It will fall still-born from the hands of its at this time under such a Call, cannot fail to produce parents, at least so far as this State is concerned. Nev- a wide and salutary impression. Let every town in er again, while old ocean rolls at the base of yonder the County be strongly represented on the oceasion. Brant Rock,' or heaves his storm-tossed waves upon its granite bosom, never again shall the soil of the Pil- PLYMOUTH COUNTY MASS MEETING. grim State become the undisputed hunting ground of To the Citizens of the County of Plymouth: the slave-trader.

of the dictates of common humanity. But even this defence. Webster; that is, we love peace, and quiet, and upon that cause by the Hon. Daniel Webster of Masworldly prosperity. But we have that measure of sachusetts, in his recent speech in the United States sense which teaches us that these are only found in Senate, and that the nature and gravity of the offence doing justice to all men. We see very clearly that are such as to call for a PUBLIC PROTEST on the no Union but that which comes from affinities. Lib- that the Slave Power of the South may derive no en erty has no affinity to slavery. They can never coal-esce or harmonize together. All the compacts in the liarly fitting that such a protest should proceed from tion together-if this monstrous web is woven into party, and with no other object in view than the ho the cable and let the vessel go upon the rocks: and day of March instant, to bear a strong and unequivoas the wild ocean of time closes forever over its dark cal testimonyfreight of oppression and wrong, from every corner of 1st. Against the avowed determination of Mr Union cannot be peacefully dissolved, says Mr. Webster. We cannot divide our common property without fighting. 'We must fight,' in the language of Patrick Henry. Well, is it so very bad to fight? Did to the Senate by Mr. Mason of Virginia, whereby the garians, for whom you, and General Cass, and Mr. States or of any State': and

the devil of compromise, that multitudes will swal-low the gilded pill; and, so far as the action of Concorpse of slavery to her bosom while she can, even

'Till by the way, or on her bed, The poor corpse carrier groans and dies.'

They are 'stoifling the pla-at,' as Titus Oates would than enough of this. The vital power of freedom is probably say, if he were now living. They have already nearly stagnant within us. The whole head quenched completely the fires of liberty, which burnt so brightly in the bosoms of the McDowells and end to it, or corruption and death will seize upon the Randolphs of Virginia, twenty years ago. Despising the sympathy and rejecting the aid of the fanatics whole frame-work of society. Let the hazards be what they may—let the immediate results be what what they may-let the immediate results be what of the North, they have gone off in a pet, and joined they may—let the immediate the immediate the dis-

There are many more thoughts suggested by readthunder' at a late day. Or, rather, I should say, ing this speech, but I cannot give them utterance here. you have picked up and put on the cast-off slough of many a forgotten or repentant tool of slavery in bygone times. This is a stale objection to the anti-slavery action of the North way through break break the slavery action of the North way through break break the slavery action of the North way through break break the slavery action of the North way through break through the latest through through the latest through the lates slavery action of the North, worn thread-bare long Mr. Webster, upon whom the frosts of age are rapidago. The truth is, a real, hearty, carnest opposition ly gathering, whose political, yes, whose earthly life must be near its close—it is painful to see him prosnear at hand. It already 'leaps beneath the Future's trating his mighty mind, and lending the influence of heart;' and though its birth may be in the deaththroes of this nation, when it comes, it will be the slavery. If, forgetting the past, as the people would legitimate child of anti-slavery agitation at the North.

If Mr. Webster expects in this way to blind the understandings, and put to sleep the half-awakened derstandings, and put to sleep the half-awakened conscience of the people here, he is vastly mistaken. shed a halo around his declining years, and enshrined The game has been tried, and failed under much more his name among the benefactors of his race. As the favorable circumstances than will ever come round closing chapter in a life, cheequered with much of good again. Edward Everett and 'young Mr. Lunt' tried and evil, it would at least have done something to it fifteen years ago, when they sought to stifle the wipe out the stigma which attaches to him for havinfant child of anti-slavery under the ponderous folios ing so often bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slaof 'common law.' Harrison Gray Otis tried it when he found anti-slavery embodied in a 'white man and a der of Madison Washington and his braye compeers as negro,' in a miserable garret in the city of Boston. 'pirates and murderers.' But he has chosen other-But Harrison Gray Otis is no longer seen in court or wise;—not hastily, or in a passion, but after long remarket. He has passed down the stream of time, has drifted out into the unknown ocean, and the waters liberty and slavery, clear and open before him. As one of his own townsmen, as a citizen of Massachusetts, as a man who reveres almost to idolatry such manifestations of intellect and genius, for the sake of himself and his fellow-men, I would he had chosen

Marshfield, March 14th, 1850.

A good example for all other towns. PUBLIC MEETING IN UPTON.

At a meeting of the citizens of Upton, on the eve ning of the 18th inst., called without distinction of party, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late speech of DANIEL WEBSTER in the U. S. Senate, the land with the firm tread of a giant. The 'white D. B. Bill was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Henry Carpenter, Secretary. The following resolutions were then presented by T. S. Forbush, which, after an animated discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, were adopted with great unanimity :-

N. H. W.

1. Resolved, That we regard the recent speech of Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, upon the slavery Question, as he regarded the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency, as not fit to be made.'

Resolved, That as human slavery is a wrong to the ondman, a crime against Humanity, and a sin against God, Congress is under the strongest obligations to abolish it in the District of Columbia, to receive no more slave States into the Union, and to pass a law prohibiting it in the territories of the United States. Resolved, That if, as Daniel Webster declares, be necessary, in order to preserve the Federal Union that we cease agitating the subject of slavery, and permit it to remain unmolested where it now exists; that we acquiesce in its farther extension; and above nearing the port of Freedom. He does not see this.

How can he, whose creed is expediency, and whose THE UNION, and let the rights of Humanity be respectall, that we capture the panting fugitive, and hurl ed, and the integrity of Christianity preserved!

But, it seems we are to have more stringent laws to aid the slaveholder in the recovery of fugitive is our deliberate opinion that Massachusetts has not been fairly represented, and see are positively certain

D. B. BILL, Chairman.

A VOICE PROM PLYMOUTH ROCK. Grey Plymouth Rock hath yet a tongue."

There may be a few, here and there an unbaked The promptness with which the following Call has 'Whig,' or a bastard 'Democrat,' who hate the 'nig-gers,' and by this are blinded to the vital injury they token that the free spirit of the Mayflower still sur-Power even though a Webster has basely bowed the

The cause of liberty is of no party or sect. When But the Compact! the Union! The Union will ever that cause is betrayed or compromised, it bebe dissolved !' Here is the old bug-bear to frighten comes the imperative duty of its friends, especially in once more the unsophisticated ones from the exercise a great national crisis like the present, to rally to its

will not answer the purpose. We love Union, Mr. Believing that a serious injury has been inflicted all this cry about Union is a humbug. There can be part of the people of this Commonwealth, in order the world cannot unite what God, in the eternal law Plymouth Rock, in the immediate vicinity of which which he has stamped upon creation, has forever put is Mr. Webster's chosen residence; therefore, We, the asunder. If slavery be the bond which holds the na- undersigned, cordially unite, without distinction of the fabric so as to form an indispensable part of its or of Massachusetts and the welfare of the country, in texture—then, in God's name, in thename of the calling a Convention of the people of Plymouth counhighest and noblest aspirations of human nature, cut ty, to be held in Plymouth on SATURDAY, the 30th

our globe where a ray of freedom's sunlight has dawn- Webster to register his vote in opposition to the ed upon a benighted and suffering race, there shall go Wilmot Proviso, as applied to New Mexico and Calup to heaven one long, loud hallelujah! and amen! ifornia, on the specious pretence that slavery is ne-But, Bella ! horrida bella ! Wars, horrid wars ! The cessarily excluded from those territories by the law of

not General Washington, over whose bones you have liberty of persons, arrested as fugitive slaves, is to be just pronounced a fulsome eulogy, did not he fight made dependant on the decision of any 'judge, comagainst the moral, social, political and religious mother that bore him? Did not General Jackson, whose the case may be, either by oral testimony, or affidavit sepulchre you have just begun to build, did not he taken before and certified by any person authorized to fight for the freedom of the seas? Did not the Hun- administer an oath under the laws of the United

liberty and the honor of our Commonwealth shall re-

David Torrey Geo. P. Fogg Anson Robbins Geo. H. Torrey

Hanover.

A. Stetson

J. M. Wilder

J. B. Studley

Abington.

North Bridgewater

J. O. Bennett.

Nathaniel Cross E. H. Joslyn B. O. Stoddard

Ambrose Haywar Charles A. Hunt

Levi W. Holbrook Jacob W. Crosby

Martin Beal
William Bartlett
Alpheus Holmes
Benjamin Southworth
E. E. Bennett

Ruel Richmond

A, M. Leavitt Lyman Clark Robert Smith,

Arnold Hunt George W. Eastor Stafford Drake

Charles S. Peirce Caleb J. Holbrook

John Tilden Benjamin P. Lucas

South Bridgewater

Philo Leach Abram Washburn, 2d Wm. H. Adams Benjamin Crocker

Lewis Holmes Samuel Leonard

Charles B. Crocker

Thomas D. Stetson

Plymouth.

[Rev.] Geo. W. Briggs
[Rev.] R. Tomlinson
Charles May S. Barnes John Washburn John S. Bennett C. B. Irish
Edmund Robbins
Bartlett Ellis
Wm. H. Spear Isaac Brewster Sylvanus Harvey James Spooner Micah Richmond

[Rev.] H. D. Walker Nathaniel Beal Hingham.
[Rev.] J. L. Russell
John O. Lovett Samuel Sherman [Rev.] O. Stearns Plympton.
[Rev.] Elijah Dexter
Eben Lobdell
Zacheus Sherman
Martin Hayward
Josiah S. Hammond
Josiah S. Hammond Samuel Gardner Leander Lovell N. M. Perry Joab Thomas Jr Seth Drew [Rev.] Thos. E. Keely Uriah Bartlett James C. Ellis

Cephas Bumpus Thos. E. Loring Wm. H. Soule Henry Soule Henry Hunt Zenas Bryant Erastus Search Middleboroug Horatio G. Wood Geo. Faunce A B Foster Francis Washburn C A Bartlett Amasa Lamb George Soule Daniel Atwood Joseph Stetson Josiah Fuller Edmund Haskins Nathan Brooks Horace Holmes Charles Everson Nathan B. Dunbar Nathan R. Dunba Nathaniel Eddy Joseph T. Wood Job P. Nelson Henry D. Bassett Wm. H. Wood N T Drew E. E. Richardson

Nathl T Willis Duxbury. Gershom B West Luther F Weston Henry Simmons Geo Bradford Ralph Partridge Ezra Tainter Allen Prior Joshua G. Brewster Weston Freeman, Jr. Joshua W. Hathaway Geo. Loudon John C. Lewis Thos. N. Bartlett

Marshfield.
N. H. Whiting
Lemuel Packard
Elijah Ames, Jr.
Edward P. Little Barker Sprague Warren Hall Benjamin H. Clark, Jr. Harrison Sa Harrison Sampso John P. Bradley G. M. Baker Joseph Baker, Jr. John Baker, James Sprague Benjamin Baker Warren Kent Artemas Baker

Scituate. [Rev.] C. Stetson Plymouth, March, 1850.

The officers of the Old Colony Railroad have kindly agreed for a special return train of cars to Boston to leave Plymouth at 6, P. M.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Our friends in the Western part of the State will see, by the Notices, that those faithful Agents and friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, PARKER PILLSBURY and Lucy Stone, are soon to visit that section. We know that they will find some to give them a hearty welcome, and to aid onward the good work. Letters for either of them should be so directed as to reach Northampton by April 6th; or Westfield, April 13th. SAMUEL MAY, JR.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society

ORANGE.

An anti-slavery meeting, to be attended by Parker Pillsbury and Lucy Stone, will be held at Orange, mmencing on Tuesday evening, April 2d, and centinuing on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, April 3d.

SAMUEL R. WARD,

Of Syracuse, N. Y., will lecture on Slavery at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening next, commencing at 7 o'clock. Those who heard this very eloquent speaker at Faneuil Hall, will want to hear him again. There will doubtless be a full attendance.

HEAR HIS NARRATIVE. To Rev. Calvin Fairbank, who was so long imprisoned in the penitentiary of Kentucky, for assisting Lewis Hayden and his family in escaping from slavery, is now in Boston, and designs publishing as Lexposition of Slavery, with an account of his arrest, trial and imprisonment. While he remains here, he will be ready to lecture on slavery as opportuni may offer. Letters may be addressed to him, care of Lewis Hayden, 107 Cambridge Street.

PARKER PILLSBURY, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lec-

Westminster, Friday, March 29.
Athol, Tuesday, April 2.
Orange, Wednesday, April 3.
Whately, Friday, April 5.
Northampton, Saturday and Sunday, April 6 and 7.
Westhampton, Tuesday, April 9.
Southampton, Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 ad 11.

Montgomery, Friday, April 12. Westfield, Saturday and Sunday, April 13 and 14.

LUCY STONE, An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will ecture as follows :

Barre, Friday, March 29.
S. Gardner, Sunday, March 31.
Orange, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2 and 3.
Greenfield, Friday, April 5.
Northampton, Saturday eve'g and Sunday, April 6

Easthampton, Tuesday, April 9. Southampton, Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 Montgomery, Friday, April 12.
Westfield, Saturday evening and Sunday, April 13

MARRIED—In Burlington, Vt. 7th instant, by Rev. Lester Janes, Mr. Joshua B. Smith to Miss E. J. Sprague, both of Boston.

MACON B. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NO. 6 STATE STREET,

(ENTRANCE ALSO FROM WASHINGTON STREET,) BOSTON.

MR. ALLEN also keeps an office in Warren Hall,
No. 25 City Square, Charlestown, where he may
e found, every afternoon, from about 3 o'clock till
evening, and, in addition to doing business as a Lawyer, gives special attention to all matters coming before him as a Justice of the Peace for the county of
Middlesey. Mr. Allen is the Charlestown agent for several

For the Liberator.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

On reading Longfellow's apostrophe to the Union, the colored man is supposed to address it in the fol-

Reform, O Union, strong and great!' Ay, great in guilt, and strong in power;

Reform, rebuild this 'ship of state.' Ere vengeance bids the tempest lower. God's ready ear will hear the cry Of millions doomed to bear thy yoke; The mother's groan, the husband's sigh,

With all the ties of kindred broke. Who's guilty of this mighty wrong? 'Tis thou, 'O Union, great and str Churchmen and statesmen both do war Against the spirit of reform; 'Tis neither politie nor wise To see with more enlightened eyes Than those who formed this 'Union great,' Than those who built this 'ship of state. The light has in our dwellings shone, As well as your's, who've forward grown

And dare to say that wrong's not right-Who dare to question power and might. Avaunt, ye madmen, 'weak and few' With you we will have naught to do; We will go on, with 'Union strong,' Nor heed the right, nor fear the wrong Justice and Mercy, where were they,

When 'anvils rang and hammers beat'? Their sleep was death-like, on that day, Or else consumed in forge and heat But now they rouse, and cry, Reform! O mighty 'Union, great and strong"!

O Thou, Omnipotent! whose power Can aid us in this trying hour; Illume the darkened mind that draws The tightened cord in Union's cause; The vision, clouded by disease, No justice and no mercy sees, Nor heads our woes, nor feels our pains; Its own aggrandizement and gains Are all in all, nor cares for more, But 'Union' shouts from shore to shore. O listen ! shall we ne'er be free? Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Are all to thee, are all to thee.'

> From the Portland Transcript. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

BY E. R. PLACE. Tell me if this be Freedom's Thome Is this the land I've loved so well? Or do I in some region roam, Where Truth and Mercy scorn to dwell? Is this the land where patriots bled, Freedom's fair mansion to prepare? Now by the memories of the dead.

For this did fearless Warren die? A Washington unsheathe the sword And has the truth become a lie? All vain the sage and patriot's word? Oh, tell me where, beneath the sun Amidst the gloom of pagan night, Such God-defying deeds are done, Such trampling upon human right !

Is this the fruit their labors bear?

Alas, my country! thou dost boast Of Freedom, and a holy God, Yet slave-ships line thy length'ning coast, Beneath thy feet are bondmen trod. Is this the work of Freemen? This The mission of our 'glorious land'? No! Judas-like, with mocking kiss Is Freedom slain right where we stands!

How dare ye take the hely name Of Freedom on your lying lip, Tyrants, who put the Czar to shame With branding-iron, hound and whip!
How dare ye talk of human rights, Of God the Father, man the child, While before heaven are spread such sights Of wrong so deep and grief so wild!

My native land a land of chains! Where human beings, sold and bought, Increase by blood a 'Christian's' gains. A land of slaves! Ay, hear it ye Who boast your county and your sires :-Now, outraged Freedom, this shall be The touch-wood of thine altar fires!

By all our damning guilt and shame By all our memories of the pure, Whose deeds we honor but in nam Shall justice make her judgments sure ! Shall freedom triumph, slavery fall, Our country stand erect and free, Her fettered millions disenthrall, And lead them forth to liberty!

> From the Lynn Bay State DANIEL WEBSTER.

Never more be officer of mine .- OTHELLO. New England! happy land! through earth's vast sone

Thy name is spoken as a magic word: Thou art the land sweet Freedom calls her own, That knows no slave and bears no tyrant lord.

Fair is thy fame, my loved, my native home; No spot on earth by Heaven so richly blest! Here weary wanderers from oppression come, And find a welcome and a place of rest.

Pale Erin's starving sons, who sigh for bread Crushed Hungary's patriots here asylum find: And dark-browed slaves, from Southern tyrants fl Meet here no scourge, no galling chain to bind.

Earth's teiling millions that now slowly pine, Or bleed beneath Oppression's cruel car, That rolls full freighted from hell's deepest mine,

Hail thee their hope's most glorious rising star. My naked land! to freedom sacred now, Shall aught arise to mar thy glorious fame? Shall child of thine forget his solemn yow,

And basely dare to sully thy good name? Alas! there are who plot thee treason dire. Would make thee recreant to thy holy trust

Would quench of liberty thy sacred fire, And tread thy dear loved alters in the dust. Would make thy sons forswear great Nature's clair And lend their powers to hurl the bondman back;

Would send thy children, to their deepest shame, A pack of bloodhounds baying on his track. Would make old Plymouth Rock, and Concord Plai And Lexington and Bunker's glorious height, The Southern tyrant's hunting-ground again,

And end fair Freedom's day in Slavery's night. Who is the traitor? Thy most tavored child, He of the lofty brow and thunder tone, Vhose praises high, like Alps on Alps are piled,

In this dark treason towers on high all Cradled among New England's rugged hills, In the dear spot that knows no cowering slave, Where freedom's spirit every bosom thrills, And arms are strong and hearts are true and o

How art thou fallen ! on the Southern plain, No slave more servile trembles at the rod : No serf more menial wears the Russian chain Than thou, so false to Liberty and God.

Colossal coward! thou hast bowed the knee

This once, at least, too low at Slavery's shrine; No more thy country shall put trust in thee, Or feel a heart-throb at a word of thine. Thy doom is scaled. From her free sons of toil,

From her free waves, from every running river, From every mountain on her rugged soil, Shall thunder forth-we TRUST IN TRAITORS NEVER

Lynn, March 18, 1850.

The Liberator.

EXPERIENCE IN VERMONT. SPRINGFIELD, Vt., March 3, 1850.

burg, I was at the house of B. T. Robinson, a warm and true friend of suffering humanity; in fact, his family, which consisted of four generations, dwelling in the same house, were not only friends by profession, but by practice also.

This is a beautiful town for farming, with a rich soil and even surface, for this hilly and mountain State. It is one of the lake towns west of the Green Mountains, and furnishes some of the best anti-slavery feeling I have seen since I left home. cause that had brought us together. He offerred for When I first entered a small village in the north cousideration of the meeting the following resolupart of the town, on my way to friend R's, I was tions, and spoke to them for some time, clearly and Though a personal stranger to all in the place, even the little boys gathered about me as one with whom they had formerly been intimate. A meeting which had been previously appointed was dispened with, with slaveholders, which endorses their religious and a full house convened to listen for two hours to character, and receives them to its communion, is Harn,' by a goodly choir of both sexes.

and at the conclusion of my remarks on that occa- subtle enemy of justice, righteousness, peace, and husion, was complimented, in behalf of the audience, in

friends (so far as males are concerned,) are what are the equivocal position of nearly all the remainder called 'voting abolitionists,' they are not sectarian or prove them to be not only unworthy of our confiilliberal in their views and conduct. They act according to the light received, and are willing to receive more when presented.

I held several other meetings in the neighboring

towns, where but little old organized labor had ever been done, and no public meetings of an anti-slavery character had been held for a long time.

It was my intention to visit several towns in the

southwest part of the State, but I found too much bare ground for sleighing at the west of the mountains, and crossed over in the vicinity of Mount Holly to this place. On that route, I experienced a very dif-Ferrisburg.

Before I left Boston, in December last, I called at

the anti-slavery office, and procured the names and subscribers to the Liberator in this State, in order to know who to call upon when I came into their neighborhood; and with three exceptions, I have been kindly received and entertained by

house where the Liberator was taken, near night, in a severe snow storm, and was refused entertainment for the night. I turned my horse away from the cluster of barns and the appearance of abundance, and we again faced the cold whistling wind and driving snow for several miles, till the darkness of burdens of war and other taxations, which it causes the night and the depth of snow forbid further pro-Three days ago, I ascended the mountain, as before

the Liberator was taken. It was snowing fast, and a and of every clime. violent gale blowing directly in my face. I asked to He commenced advocating the passage of these res be kept for the night, and was refused; but in an-olutions, by saying in substance that, as a people, this swer to an inquiry, was told that a Mr. P., nearly a is a nation of idolators; it has its objects of worship as a nation of idoistors; it has its objects of worship mile further on, would be likely to accommodate me. as the heathen do, though calling them by different I rode on, and soon found Mr. P's to be a miscrable, names. There was a time when the command. Thou I rode on, and soon found Mr. P's to be a miserable, names. There was a time when the command, 'Thou filthy grog-hole. But there I was, and, as the old shalt have no other God beside me,' was considered adage runs among sailors, 'Any port in a storm,' I obligatory on a christian community, but the slave was forced to make the best of it. After trying to holder had sent forth to the church and the world anwarm myself by an almost cold stove in a nearly dark other command, 'Thou shalt have no other God but and cold room, and eating a cold lunch in another cold ME, and this last command had become so interworoom. I was shown to a cold hed in a cold chamber, wen with the politics and religion of the di with its windows too much on a clatter to admit of to supersede and displace the former. sound sleep, if nothing else had prevented. The morning came, and I found both my sleeping-room and my horse's stall were well supplied with pure white driven snow. The roads were so blocked, and the storm still continuing, that I was unable to descend the mountain till about mid-day, and after rid- of the Church was to make Churchmen and sectariing till between 7 and 8 o'clock, called where anoth- ans ; but when the Methodist or the Baptist ha er Liberator was taken, and was again refused enat this time, also; and I was forced to drive back nearly a mile to a public house.

Friend Garrison, having been a sailor for many years, I am used to facing gales and stormy seas, and do not allow myself to complain of the dealing of the elements; but I was not prepared to meet such

cold reception from such quarters.

Yours for enlarged humanity, JONATHAN WALKER.

MEETINGS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

ty in the Commonwealth.

some most successful meetings in Manchester, Rockport, West Gloucester and Essex. They reminded me of those old times when Essex was the banner Coun-

The speech of Daniel Webster has fallen on the leaden ears of his party like a clap of thunder at midnight and midwinter. When the telegraphic despatch of it came, it was pronounced by some a for-gery, and they said, 'Wait till the whole speech nes, revised by the author of it, and then see." did wait, and lo, it was worse than our hopes or their fears, when it did come. Whig Anti-Slavery can no longer be misunderstood. If the party support the doctrines or the author of that speech a single hour, then are the worst denunciations of Massa chusetts Whigism by the Democracy, Free Soilogra cy, and the Abolitionists, true, and more than true But the people are as much afraid of the 'godlike,' and their party leaders, as the Hindoos are of Juggernaut and his Brahmins. They dread the terrors of party excommunication more than the 'lake of fire and brimstone.' If it were not for this, the loathing we witness among the Whigs in this region, of the sentiments of this speech, would burst up like subterranean fires, and the lava of popular indignation us truly a strangely weak and inconsistent, or a flawould sweep it and its author, and the party organization with them, to a deserved and most desirable

one at Gloucester, only one of us attending at a time, gain the strongest ties that bind poor mortals to earth and then we were together at Rockport for a meeting all day and evening, and at Essex for a meeting on Sunday. At the latter place, we encountered a Section of slavery as it is, and the sin, and shame, and ond Advent meeting, on account of miscarriage or delay of letters, but obtained the meeting-house for afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, it was crowded to overflowing, though the Advent meeting very, there is scarcely a place in the State where we very, there is scarcely a place in the State where we

conversation, showed how hard a heart is compatible with limited powers of mind, and very superficial qualifications as a religious teacher. Such cool, delib-erate misrepresentations, such wanton and wilful perersions of my statements and sentiments as he put forth, betrayed a degree of depravity or stupidity best to say such things to the audience. A few stood round, and among them his brother in the Advent ministry, but none came to his rescue. Some of the workingmen of Essex and Manchester, however, sec-onded the rebukes which I felt called to administer to im, with a point and heartiness too, that he will not soon forget. I was not expecting co-operation from ministers of the Miller delusion, but this was the first opposition from them I ever met, though I have often encountered them, and generally found then at least friendly, all over the Northern and West ern States. I think his brethren should instruct hir better, or pass him along to some other calling.

Yours to Purify as well as Preserve, PARKER PILLSBURY. Salem, March 18th, 1850.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN LOW-

This Convention met in the City Hall in Lowell o Sunday, the 10th inst. at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., was opened by Mr. May, who read appropriate portions of Scripture, and made some remarks relative to the warmly greeted by many as an old familiar friend. conclusively showing the almost absolute want in the

remarks of the most radical kind, prefaced and con- religion as far removed from Christianity as hell is cluded with several songs from the 'Anti-Slavery from heaven; and that it becomes the duty of every one who really regards the religion of Jesus to bea The next evening, a temperance meeting was held his plainest and fullest testimony against the spurious in the same place, in which I was invited to speak, religion of this country, as being the worst and most

man freedom.

Resolved, That the direct and open fellowship of a most affectionate and kindly manner.

Resolved, That the direct and open fellowship of most of the Northern Churches with slaveholders, and dence, but deserving of our most serious and steadfast opposition, until they cease to fight against God and to enslave his children, or be in fellowship with tho who do.

Mr. Pillsbury then offered the following resolu

Resolved, That the most alarming fact in the sign of the times is the want of a virtuous intelligence and manly thought and reflection on the part of the people to shield them from the wiles of unprincipled politicians, and deceptive and hypocritical priests, and we can hope for the abolition of American slavery, only as we can elevate the mental, and renovate the moral character of the masses of the Northern people.

Resolved, That the purchase of new Slave State the slaughter of the Seminole Indians, the conques of Mexico, and murder of 45,000 Mexicans, the exten sion of slavery over the whole immense region of Texas, if not over the whole territory we have plundered from Mexico, and the longer continuance of th hem.

The first day I entered the State, I called at a nouse where the Liberator was taken, near night, the government which enslaves themselves, and the monstrous obligation under which it lays them to support Southern slavery, by suppressing its insurrections, restoring its fugitive slaves, ment, and on its ruins rear another, whose found should be Justice, whose corner-stone should be erty, a Republic indeed, that should be an asylum for mentioned, and just at dark arrived at a house where the outcast and the oppressed of every complexion

To meet this flood of error and superstition we wan more decision of character, more conscience, more manly courage among the people. To diffuse principles does not seem to be the object of any of the great organizations of the time. The sole object made a convert and a church-member of a man, he is nor his note, without endorsers, taken any more readily by business men. The Politician too seeks to train the youth so that he shall become in manhood Whig, a Democrat, or a Free Soil man, and higher than to their peculiar creed, or political doctrines they do not seek to elevate him. Instead of doing anything to arouse, expand, or refine their souls, they narrow them down and there keep tham till they are fit for nothing else.

It was, he said, charged upon the abolitionists that they made war with the Church, and so they do. The past week, Lucy Stone and myself have held They do not join issue with manufacturing companies nor insurance companies, nor any of the benevolen sociations of the land, when they interpose no ob stacles in the way of the anti-slavery sentiment. The reason of their opposing the Church is, that she has stepped in to defend the institution of human slavery; and she has discovered to her sorrow that it was as evil day for her when she did so. And so it will eve he with those who dare to obstruct the way that leads to the slave's redemption.

Adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock. APTERNOON. The resolutions being read, Lucy Stone addressed the numerous audience. She said it was indeed surprising that in this country, blessed with every thing that a bountiful God could bestow we should keep in a cruel bondage one-sixth of our people, and leave them groping their way through the world in a state of heathen darkness. A stranger visiting our shores, and seeing our churches, schools eminaries of learning, missionary societies, societie for sending the Bible to foreign lands, and learning that one-sixth part of the people was carefully, sys tematically and by law excluded from any participa tion in the benefits arising from these institu treated with barbarous cruelty besides, would think

grantly hypocritical people.

Slaves in a land of Bibles! Christians bartering for gold the flesh and blood of their fellows! Selling for money a sister's virtue, and sundering for The thought is intolerable, but true to the letter. I is the object of the abolitionists to show the institu-

in the morning, for some reason, was very small. It are not considered fanatics. People think the same might have been on account of the unpopularity of in one case the extremest fanaticism, and in the other much advantage. Of this, I should not surely have the profoundest reason. When John Quincy Adams,

spoken, but for the fact that after our afternoon meeting had closed, he came forward and in a few moments was admitted into this Union, the set would dissolve for good to them that love God. was admitted into this Union, the act would dissolve it, the opinion was endorsed by the people in Massa-

this city, and told with mighty effect upon the hearts and consciences of those who heard it, and elicited some discussion, in which Dr. Mansfield, and Messrs. Seaver, Howe and Young took part.

At quarter before 10, the Convention adjourned and thus ended one of the best meetings ever held in Lowell.

HENRY ABBOT. President. J. E. GRART, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SWORD.

EXPOSITION OF THE 13TH CHAPTER OF ROMANS.

From an excellent work recently published at Oberlin, Ohio, entitled 'THE BIBLE AGAINST WAR, by Anos Dressen'.

(Continued)

for protection!

But if praise here does not mean protection, what does it mean?' It means Praise. Such as Jesus Christ received from his executioner, the centurion, when he said, 'Certainly this was a righteous man!' Such as Jesus Christ received from Pilate when he said, 'Ye have brought this received from Pilate when he said.' Amos Dressen.' [Continued.]

But another reason why Christians should be subject to all higher powers is, that they are not 'a terror to good works.' By many, this is considered as synonymous with saying that rulers do not persecute the good. But is it so? What, then, mean the many and oft-repeated warnings of our Savior, that Christians should be brought before rulers, and ing—who were cut in pieces and thrown into Nero's fish-ponds, and in every way tortured for the amusement of that ungodly debauchee? What other construction, if this be the meaning, could they put upon the passage, than that the blame of their persecutions was on their own heads? Did Paul intend to con-

was on their own heads? Did Paul intend to convey this idea?

The passage declares no such thing. It simply states an universal truth, namely, that rulers, good or bad, on earth or in hell, are not feared by the soul who dwells in God, and God in him. To all such our blessed Savior says, 'Fear not, little flock; it is dom.' Luke 12:32. 'Be not afraid of them that, ill the best control of the same of kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear Him who, after He has killed the body, hath power to cast into hall, was I lead to be body, hath though there was no few of law and though there was no few of law and though there was no few of law in the law.

enemies and my foes, came upon me, to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though a host should

She was born a slave, as we learn from the Traveller, at Bevewyck, near Newark, N. J. In early life she entered as a servant the family of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, and lived in his daughter, Maria Malleville chariots sent to take him prisoner? 'Fear not,'he undauntedly replies, 'for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.' Was Nebuchadmore than they that be with them. Was Nebuchad-sezzar a terror to Daniel, to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego? Were the 'rulers' a 'terror' to Peter and John? to Paul and Silas? to the apostles general-ly? True, they persecuted them to the death; but were they a terror to them? Was Martin Luther Were the 'rulers' a 'terror' to Peter

terrified by the rulers? He says:-'I find that Charles has issued an edict to terrify me; but Christ lives, and we shall enter Worms in spite of all the councils of hell, and all the powers of the air. When told that he would be burned slive the air. When told that he would be 'burned slive and his body reduced to ashes, as was the case with John Huss,' unmoved he replied, 'though they should kindle a fire whose flames should reach from Worms to Wittemberg, and rise up to heaven, I would go through it is the same of the Lord, and stand before them. I would enter the jaws of the behemoth, break his teeth, and confess the Lord Jesus Christ!"

When asked by an officer, ' Are you the man who has taken in hand to reform the papacy? how can you expect to succeed?' Luther responds—

'Yes, I am the man. I place my dependence upon at Almighty God whose word and commandment When his beloved Spalatin sent a message to him to 'abstain from entering Worms,' Luther, still un-shaken, turned his eyes on the messenger, and an-

'Go tell your master, that though there should be as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its roofs, I would enter it.'

Surely 'rulers are not a terror to good works Surely 'rulers are not a terror to good works.'
Lather was summoned to meet the higher powers at
Worms, and he, 'subject to' those powers, yielded
to the summons. See D'Aubigne's History of the
Reformation, book vii. pp. 214-218, vol. 2.
Do you ask the secret of this boldness? It is
found in the conscious presence of God. The consciousness that the powers that be are so controlled
of God that He will cause the wrath of man to
praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He will

Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power ?'

was admitted into this Union, the act would dissolve it, the opinion was endorsed by the people in Massachusets; but the deed was consummated, and now, if the friends of freedom hold Gov. Briggs to his own words, and talk in earnest of dissolution, they are stigmatized as lunatics. The issue must be met, and the question settled at no distant day, whether the looked forward to the time when it shall be shattered to fragments, and when men shall feel that they own a stronger allegiance to God and his commands than to the Constitution or the politicians of the country.

After a few remarks from Mr. Pillsbury, adjourned to 6-1-2 o'clock.

EVENING. The City Hall was crowded to its utmost and admission. Mr. May read the two first resolutions, and proceeded to show, by a variety of references and quotations, how the positions therein taken are confessed and confirmed by the churches and pulpits themselves.

Miss Stone spoke to the resolutions with great effect, and throughout her address was listened to with great tention. Her treatment of her subject showed the mattention of the audience equally showed the interest they felt in her manner of presenting it. Mr. Pillsbury made the closing remarks, wherein he exposed the position of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty and condition of the Pree Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty and condition of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty and condition of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty of the condition of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty and condition of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty and the distinction of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty and to divide the interest they felt in her manner of presenting it. The proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty to the proved them to be, as a pa said to be molested and injured? But this testimony comports with the intimation of our Savior when he said, 'Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves.' The undivided testimony of the prophets, the early Christians, of Reformers of all ages, under any and every form of human civil (?) government, is that those who 'do good' receive the same protection from the sword that sheep usually do from wolves. And we cannot but pity the flocks that are advised—while we censure the shepherds who advise them—to leave the 'fold' of the 'GOOD SHEPHERD,' and go forth to devouring wolves for protection!

that perverteth the people; and behold, I having ex-amined him before you, have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse Him. No, nor yet Herod; for I sent you to him, and lo! nothing worthy of death has been done by Him. I will therefore CHASTISE and release Him.

And he said unto them the third time, Why, what evil hath He done? I have found no cause of death in Him; I will therefore chastice. the good. But is it so? What, then, mean the many and oft-repeated warnings of our Savior, that Christians should be brought before rulers, and many of them put to death? that as they had done to the green tree, so would they do to the dry? that the servant should be content to be treated as well as his Lord? If so, how shall we account for the fact, that great multitudes of Christians have been persecuted by the civil power, and many of them actually put to death? that the apostles, with perhaps a single exception, died by the hand of violence? and from the days of Nero to this day, it has generally been true, he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey. If so, what cruel mockery was this language to the Christians to whom Paul was writing—who were cut in pieces and thrown into Nero's fish-ponds, and in every way tortured for the smuse-packet but were in that the done? I have found no cause of death in Him; I will therefore chastise Him, and let Him go.' * And yet he gave sentence that it should be as they desired. You was with the servant should be as they desired. You was with the servant should be as they desired. You was with the servant should not be readed as well as him and let Him go.' * And yet he gave sentence that it should be as they desired. Why, what evil hath He done? I have found no cause of death in Him; I will therefore chastise Him, and let Him go.' * And yet he gave sentence that it should be as they desired. You was with the servant should be as they desired. You was with the servant should be as they desired. You was with the servant should be as they desired. You was with the servant should be as they desired. You was with the done? I have found no cause of death in Him; I will therefore chastise Him their protection came from Him who is 'higher than the highest.' See Gen. 39:4, 21, 22, and 41:38-44. Dan. 3:15-30; 6:10-28. So said the officer who had been confronted by Martin Luther, 'Dear friend, there is much in what you say; I am a friend, there is much in what you say; I am a servant of Charles, but your master is greater than mine. He will help and protect you. Thompson, Work and Burr, in the Missouri State Prison, by doing good, received praise from their rulers! The Mayor of Nashville, in acquainting the mob with the decision of the Committee of Vigilance against me prefaced his sentence of condemnation by saying—'Mr. Dresser appears to be a fine young man; he has evidently designed no evil.' &c. And the Secretary atterwards, in detending the action of the Committee, said, 'Dresser had broken. cessary, for the public good, to resort to lynch law And though there was no form of law in my trial Fear Him who, after He has killed the body, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear Him. Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Foar not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows. Luke 12:4-7.

'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.' So that we may boldly say, 'The Lord is my helper; I will not fear what man shall do unto me.' Heb. 13:5,6.

'The Lord is my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear? Jehovah is the defence of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid? When the wicked, mine enemies and my foes, came upon me, to eat up my far above their power to destroy our peace. Yea,

more; this same persecuting power, as in the case of Stephen, develops the heavenly excellence of the Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from

enemies and my foes, came upon me, to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though a host should eneamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, here will litrust; for in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me: he will lift me high upon a rock.' Ps. 27:1, 3, 5. 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble; therefore will we not fear; though the earth be removed, and though the mountains he carried into the heart of the seas, the Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge.' Ps. 46:1, 2, 7. 'Mine enemies would daily swallow me up, for they be many that fight against me. O Thou Most High, what time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee. In God I will praise his word; in God I have put my trust. I will not fear what flesh can do unto me. ' When I cry unto thee, then shall my enemies turn back; this I know, for God is for me; ' in God have I put my trust; I will not be afraid what man can do unto me. ' Sec. 2-4, 9, 11. 'The Lord is on my side; I will not fear what man can do unto me. The Lord than to put confidence in princes. The Lord is my strength and song, and is become my salvation. Ps. 88:6, 8, 9, 14. See also 1 Peter 3: 10-18, and Isaiah 51: 7-16.

Such is the heart's ebullition of all who love and obey God. To this the experience of the right in the case of Stephen, develops the heavenly excellence of the Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from the persecutors. Hence it is said that several of Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from the persecutors. Hence it is said that several of Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from the persecutors. Hence it is said that several of Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from the persecutors. Hence it is said that several of Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from the persecutors. Hence it is said that several of Christian graces, and thus often extorts praise from the persecuto

eller, at Bevewyck, near Newark, N. J. In early life she entered as a servant the family of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, and lived in his family and that of his daughter, Maria Malleville Allen, the wife of President Allen, 40 years. For the last 18 years, she lived alone in her house; and she died alone and suddenly. In the same night, and probably at the same hour, died her friend, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Adams.

But why were these honors paid to this lowly woman? It was because of her rare attainments as a Christian. She had been for thirty years a worthy

Christian. She had been for thirty years a worthy member of the Congregational church, and her fellow Christians regarded her as far superior to themselves in the strength of her faith, and in a spirit of devotion which she habitually possessed.—Zion's Advecate

SENATOR STANTON of New York, better know as Henry B. Stanton, a most enthusiastic anti-slavery lecturer of the Liberty party school, has jumped from the wreck of the Buffalo platform, the trap connected therewith having rusted out. At the annual dinner to the members of the New York Legislature, on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, given by the citizens of Troy, he offered as a toast—

Wilmot Proviso, or no Wilmot Proviso-Slaver Prohibition, or Slavery Extension—I go for the Union the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.

the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.

The old anti-slavery party, who have ever repudiated Mr. Stanton and his coadjutors, will rejoice at the show of colors by a man who has said harder things of slavery and slaveholders than almost any other person in the country. The Albany Argus of yesterday has a corrected report of Mr. Stanton's remarks, in which he says in place of the last line of the above sentiment—I will go with any body who is for, and will oppose everybody who is against, "one country, one Constitution, one destiny." — Boston Courier.

Mr. Fowler, Representative from the 9 congressional District of Massachusetts, in his r Congressional District of Massachusetts, in his re-cent speech in the U. S. House of Representatives, declared himself most emphatically in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He would apply it he says to Greenland or Nova Zembla, if annexed. He is right in saying that he expresses the sentiments of

VOL. XX. NO. 13.

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'Gainst which I strive to shield the sight in vain Cried I, and which towards us moving seems!
Marvel not if the family of Heaven, 'Marvel not it the family of Heaven,'
He answered, 'yet with dazzling radiance
Thy sense. It is a messenger who comes
Inviting man's assent. Such sights ere les
Not grievous, shall impart to thee delight,
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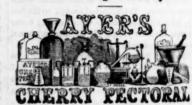
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